

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## WAR CRAFT NEED FOR PEACE USE TOLD IN SENATE

Tacoma (Wash.) Plea for  
Aid in Providing Power  
Is Presented

## SECRETARY OF NAVY HESITATES TO COMPLY

Will Permit Step If Governor  
Hartley Will Appoint an  
Administrator

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Use of the giant aircraft carrier Lexington as an emergency electric lighting plant for Tacoma, Wash., to meet the electricity shortage caused by a severe draught, is asked in a resolution introduced in the Senate by C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington.

The six electric turbo-generators of the Lexington can produce approximately 200,000 horsepower, sufficient to supply the needs of a city of 2,000,000 persons. The vessel is at present at the Puget Sound Navy Yard and officials of Tacoma have urged that it be made immediately available to supply current for the city.

The injection of the Senate into the matter was occasioned by the reluctance of Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, to authorize this unprecedented peaceful use of this gigantic electric battle craft. When the light rainfall made it impossible for the Tacoma hydroelectric system to deliver the needed electricity, power was drawn from the Seattle system, with which it is interconnected. The mayors of the two cities, followed by a Congressional delegation, urged Secretary Adams to order the Lexington made fast to the Tacoma piers and its generators connected to the city power lines.

**Sailing Postponed**  
Mr. Adams originally rejected the request, but later authorized Rear Admiral H. J. Ziegemeier, commandant of the Bremerton Washington Navy Yard, to investigate the feasibility of the project. As a result the scheduled sailing of the Lexington has been twice postponed. The Secretary of the Navy then informed the Washington authorities that electric power consumption of the two cities must be cut to a bare minimum before the Navy would seriously consider loaning the aircraft carrier for use as a public utility. He gave assurances, however, that the craft could be used if Governor Hartley appointed an administrator.

Puget Sound authorities and Washington representatives insist that an emergency exists, and furthermore assert that the issue is actually one of private plants versus municipally owned properties, with the Navy head favoring the former. They claim that while Mr. Adams is refusing to permit the use of the Lexington, to supply power for Tacoma, that the Navy Yard in the nearby city of Seattle has been selling current to the Stone & Webster

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

## Austrian School Teachers Favor Federal Control

**BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
VIENNA—A large deputation of the Austrian Secondary School Teachers Association after a public procession Dec. 3 visited the Chancellor and Minister of Education demanding that in the constitutional reforms now under discussion by Parliament a clause be included making secondary schools directly controllable by the state through the Ministry of Education instead of the present control by provincial and local authorities.

The chairman of the delegation declared that under the present system schools in Vienna province were being used for political propaganda. The Social Democrat organ, Arbeiterzeitung, replying to these charges, says complaints of the association against restrictions of the "personal liberty" of its members really concern such matters as the rule forbidding teachers to drink intoxicants during school excursions, the Vienna education committee's action scrapping old history books containing chauvinistic views out of keeping with modern peace development, the committee's action regarding introduction of self-government schemes among pupils, and removal of archaic forms of punishment for pupils. The paper also denies the political propaganda charge.

Criticism of the delegation regarding propaganda is considered to contain much truth but this applies to Fascist as well as Social Democrat activities and to those knowing Austrian educational conditions, especially in high schools and universities, state's control gives no guarantee of removal of this danger. The result of state control education would be to reduce Vienna to backward conditions and curtailment of the religious freedom of the child, it is held by many.

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## Dutch Again Suspend Compulsory Vaccination

Amsterdam

**THE** renewal for one year of the suspension of compulsory vaccination in the Netherlands was voted without a division in the Second Chamber.

The Government contends that medical technique has not succeeded in eliminating the dangers connected with the administration of vaccine virus.

## Report Fixes War Debts for Eastern Europe

Companion to Young Plan  
Completed by Committee  
—Goes to Hague

**BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
PARIS—The equivalent of the "Young plan" for eastern European reparations has now been drawn up by the committee on non-German reparations, which was set up by the Hague conference decisions, and which has been working in Paris since Sept. 16. The report now goes to the Hague.

The difficulties have been incalculable, and even now the committee's recommendations are incomplete on one or two points, such as, for example, the fixing of Hungary's debt. Excepting these issues, a plan has been brought forward by which all debts and credits arising from the war—outside of Germany's—are either canceled or finally stated. All the powers and there are 14 countries—will now know exactly where they stand.

Claims among the allied and associated powers had to be settled. These included ceded properties and liberation debts. Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia were debtors, because properties that fell to them on the break-up of Austria-Hungary represented more in value than their share of the total reparations under the Spa percentages. These debts were never fully fixed, nor paid.

Then there were liberation debts of the Succession States, by which they were supposed to pay the principal allied powers sums which had been used for wiping out the debts incurred by their armies in liberating the territories from the Austro-Hungarian and German forces. The Succession States have never faced these obligations.

**Four Net Debtors**  
When the committee came to throw these various debts into one pool and balance them against what was due from Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, it was found that Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Poland were net debtors. The report proposes that 12,500,000 gold francs be the average annual payments from 1930 to 1936. But Bulgaria has demurred, asking for five years' moratorium and a lower sum, though it seems that it would be prepared to pay 10,000,000 francs.

Hungary was the hardest problem. It now pays 10,000,000 gold crowns annually to 1943 and was ready to discuss continuing paying a reasonable amount to 1966, provided that

**'CABBAGE KING' PAYS  
FOR OWN STATUE**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
CALCUTTA—For supplying "European vegetables," Radha Nath Malit of Calcutta thinks his memory ought to be perpetuated in stone, and he has accordingly approached the corporation of Calcutta with a request that a statue of himself be erected in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.

The public utilities and markets committee of the corporation is apparently of the same opinion for they have recommended that his wish be fulfilled, provided Mr. Malit pays for the statue.

Mr. Malit does not deny that might work with the pen or the sword may deserve recognition, but he thinks that the cabbage deserves some recognition. At the undisputed "Cabbage King," he pleads that it is only just that the cabbage, if not mightier than either the pen or the sword, ought at least to take equal place.

## CZECHO-RUMANIAN FRONTIER SETTLED

**BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Czechoslovakia has five frontiers, the smallest but not the least important strategically of which is that on the Rumanian border in the district of Marmaros-Sziget, chiefly because of its connections with southeast Europe.

Hitherto there have been many unsettled questions relating to this frontier between both states, such as railway facilities, the protection of officials and the economic position of inhabitants on the frontier zone.

## HOOVER BUDGET ASKS \$3,830,445,231 FROM CONGRESS

Message Depicts Treasury's  
Sound Condition—Tax  
Reduction on Way

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—Presenting his first budget message to Congress, President Hoover outlined the financial policies which will guide his Administration, asked for a tax cut of \$160,000,000 and declared that the monetary situation of the Republic is "sound."

The proposal for a temporary tax cut of 1 per cent on 1929 incomes was anticipated, but Mr. Hoover carried it further and indicated that the reduction would probably be made permanent.

Simultaneously with the presentation of the budget, the House Ways and Means Committee approved the bill drafted by its chairman, Willis C. Hawley (R.) of Oregon, carrying out the Administration's plan for a tax cut of \$160,000,000. Approval followed the appearance before the committee of Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury, who explained the details of the proposed reduction.

**Keeping Within Income**  
The Nation's expenditures are running under receipts, Mr. Hoover stated. In 10 years the Nation has reduced the public debt by the unparalleled total of more than \$9,500,000,000 or more than one-third. The policies of the Administration were easily read between the lines of the President's first budget message. Increased expenditures for new buildings, river and harbor and flood control work forecast a tremendous federal construction program.

Many of the construction proposals now laid officially before Congress in the \$3,830,445,231 budget were previously forecast in connection with Mr. Hoover's campaign to stimulate industry.

**Larger Department Funds**  
In other lines Mr. Hoover's administrative program found its forecast in the budget. His denunciation of lawless conditions was reflected in the increased appropriations recommended for the Department of Justice. Mr. Hoover's purpose of strengthening the State Department and the personnel of American representation abroad found similar expression. Increased appropriation for the State Department of 16 2/3 per cent over last year, and of the Department of Justice of 14 1/2 per cent carried the comment from the President.

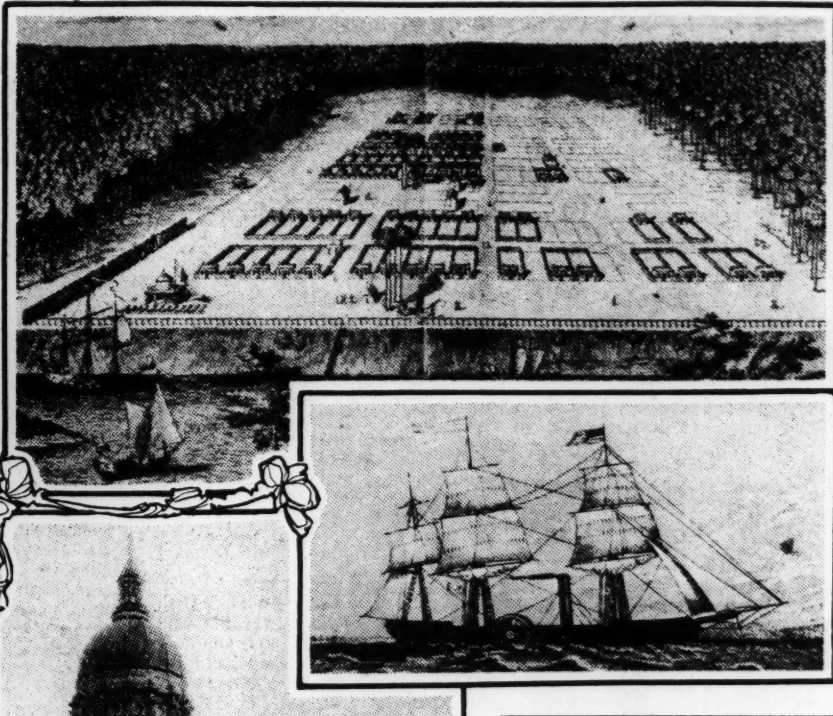
"I am satisfied that these increases will reflect benefits to the Nation greater than can be measured in terms of the increased cost," Mr. Hoover stated. "Our finances are in a sound condition." The public debt which at its peak in August, 1919, amounted to \$26,596,000,000, stood at \$16,931,000,000 on June 30, 1929. We will reach in 1931 for the first time the period when the annual reduction required by law in the principal of the debt will be greater than the annual interest charges on the debt.

**Surplus Allows Tax Cut**  
A cut in taxes is the natural outcome of recent budget surpluses, Mr. Hoover said. "With an estimated surplus of over \$225,000,000 this year and \$122,000,000 next year, it is felt that some measure of reduction in taxes is justified. Since the fiscal year 1921 four reductions in taxes have been made. Experience has shown that each reduction in taxes has resulted in revenue in excess of the mathematically computed return under the reduced rates."

"Under the present circumstances I am in favor of a reduction in income taxes to be effective on returns for the calendar year 1929, which will be due March 15, 1930. I therefore recommend that taxes upon incomes for the calendar year 1929 be reduced in the approximate sum of \$160,000,000. I would suggest to the Congress that this be effected, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, by reducing by 1 per cent the rate of the normal tax on the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

## Highlights in Georgian History to Be Recalled at Bicentenary Festival



## GRENFELL FINDS JOY IN 40 YEARS' WORK IN NORTH

Labrador Becoming Prosperous Through Introduction of 'Trades'

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—Sir Wilfred Grenfell is on one of his busy trips to England from his beloved Labrador. He was present with Lady Grenfell at a meeting of the Grenfell Association of Great Britain and Ireland and gave an address on his work in Labrador.

It is nearly 40 years since Dr. Grenfell, as he then was, heard of the hard life led by the fisher folk on the Labrador coast. He was then working for the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen in the North Seas. He left that work to act as a pioneer of similar work in Labrador and has devoted his life to its people ever since.

Writing for the annual report of his association on board the Maraval, a little power-driven hospital schooner Sir Wilfred tells of his volunteer crew. The skipper is a Boston lawyer—a Bowdoin graduate; the mate a Yale man from New York; the deck hands, Princeton and Dartmouth men; the cook is a Philadelphia wool merchant who had some experience in cooking at sea in his youth, and two Groton boys make themselves generally useful. Sir Wilfred maintains that his own work and that of his helpers is not to be looked on as "work" but as "fun," for there is no fun in the world which comes up to that of doing a thing just because it wants doing.

The association has, during the last few years, put into operation an industrial department. This is to give work among others to women of the coast so that they may have a measure of economic independence. The articles made include silk hooked-work rugs, and grass baskets, while ivory work, and toy-making are carried on. Sir Wilfred appealed for gifts of old silk stockings which, when unravelled and dyed, form the material for the silk rugs. For the standard size mat, 26-40 inches, some 60 to 80 pairs of stockings are required.

In many other ways Sir Wilfred is extending the work which he loves. Labrador salmon, he said, can compete with the finest Scotch and Irish fish. Sixteen leading chefs in London chose Labrador salmon as the best out of 16 unclassified specimens. Parts of Labrador, too, were to be stocked with reindeer which were now in request as a source of meat supply.

## Sir Wilfred Grenfell With Labrador Friends



By Permission of the Grenfell Association

## Georgia Will Mark Bicentenary in United Campaign for Progress

Highway Building and Beautifying, New Schools and  
Business Promotion Through Three-Year Period  
to Signalize Great Event in 1933

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

ATLANTA, Ga.—Plans for celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Georgia on a magnificent scale in 1933 which will elicit national and international interest, have been announced by the Georgia Association, Georgia's state-wide Chamber of Commerce, which is sponsoring the undertaking. The State's civic, educational and commercial leaders through various state and community organizations have been enlisted in the enterprise.

Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of the Atlanta city schools and vice-president of the National Educational Association, was named chairman, and Dr. M. L. Britain, president of the Georgia School of Technology, vice-chairman of the state anniversary committee, at a meeting of the Georgia Association, held here recently. Leading men and women from all sections of the State will be added to this committee.

**Beautifying Highways**  
The committee propose something more ambitious than the mere observance of Oglethorpe's settlement of Georgia by pageants and erection of monuments to honor Oglethorpe and other makers of Georgia history though these things are a part of the plans, states F. H. Abbott, secretary of the Georgia Association. The plan is to unite the people of Georgia in a three-year effort to build up Georgia constructively—progress in good roads, in education and in economics, as the highest tribute to the memories of founders

## Italy Ships Art Works Valued at 900,000,000 Lire

**BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

ROME—The steamship Leonardo da Vinci, specially chartered by the Italian Government to transport the entire collection of works of art chosen from Italy's most famous public and private galleries, which are to be exhibited in Burlington House, London, on New Year's Day, has sailed from Genoa.

The Italian works of art, numbering 350, have been collected at the Breda Gallery, Milan, from where they were transported by special train to Genoa. The greatest precaution has been taken to insure the safety of the pictures, sculptures and miniatures, as well as some of the finest specimens of sixteenth century Florentine furniture. The works have been packed with the greatest skill under the direct supervision of Ettore Modigliani, director of the Breda Gallery, who is accompanying the works of art on the voyage.

The precious cargo has been insured in London for 200,000,000 lire which it is calculated represent a third of their value. The steamship will keep as much as possible near the coast so that it may immediately enter a nearby harbor in case of rough weather. Before being dispatched to London all the works of art were thoroughly examined and cleaned.

The list of the Italian artists includes Raphael, Botticelli, Giorgione, Ferrigno, Titian and many others.

## SPAIN'S CIVIL CABINET HOLDS ANNIVERSARY

**BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

MADRID—The fourth anniversary of the change over from a military to a civil government was quietly celebrated on Dec. 3 by the Cabinet Ministers, the Premier refusing to make any speech or announcement. A banquet and honors of the occasion coincided with the celebration by the central gunnery school of the artillery's patron saint, Santa Barbara, for which a hostile demonstration was foretold.

Everything, however, went off smoothly and officers of all arms responded to the toast of Gen. Primo de Rivera.

## NATIONALISTS IN REICHSTAG ARE DISRUPTED

Moderate Section Withdraws  
From Party—Hugenberg  
Policy Held Responsible

**BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

BERLIN—The inevitable has happened but more suddenly than was anticipated, the disruption of the German Nationalist Party. Six members left the party after a long session, including the three Nationalist labor leaders, Herr Lambach, Herr Huelser and Herr Hartwig. A number of others are expected to follow their example almost immediately, among whom it is considered highly probable will be Herr von Lindener, Herr von Kuehl and Herr Schlange.

All these will, of course, retain their seats in the Reichstag, and while the present situation is the reverse of clear, it is believed in well-informed circles that a new party will be founded with some 18 members, to be called the Christian Social Peoples Party. Count Westarp, the leader in the Reichstag of the German Nationalist Party, made sincere efforts to bring about unanimity, but was unsuccessful.

The Nationalist split will certainly have far-reaching consequences and the ball which is set rolling may extend to the Nationalist Party in the Prussian Diet. Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's referendum on Dec. 22 has now become a greater fiasco than ever. Dr. Scholz as was anticipated, has been unanimously elected by the Reichstag committee of the German People's Party to follow Dr. Gustav Stresemann as leader of the party. This will possibly have a bearing on the present crisis as Dr. Scholz, unlike his predecessor has leaning toward the German Nationalists and it was always considered possible that should the opportunity occur, he would endeavor to use his influence after the Young Plan was settled to bring about a fusion of these two parties to "reform" taxation according to the capitalists' viewpoint.

A split in the Nationalist Party has been expected for some time. It was generally expected that the radical element and not the moderate element would take the first steps in this direction. The exodus of six moderate members is a direct result of the extreme Nationalist policy Dr. Hugenberg has been pursuing since he started his campaign for a people's referendum against the Young Plan.

While this split will weaken the Nationalist Party, it may not necessarily lead to a weakening of the Nationalist movement as a whole. On the contrary, it is not at all unlikely that the German People's Party, which was reluctant to co-operate with the Nationalists as long as they were being led by Dr. Hugenberg, may now join hands with the new group. If that should be the case, it is believed here that a strong Nationalist block of moderate tendencies will be formed which would be opposed by a strong Social Democratic block, while the central group would be weakened. The Nationalists are striving to take over the Government in order to introduce many of their anti-Democratic ideas into German interior politics.

## Oil Conservation

RESULTS OF THE  
DELIBERATIONS  
OF THE AMERICAN  
PETROLEUM  
INSTITUTE TO-  
WARD MORE EFFEC-  
TIVE CON-  
TROL OF PRODU-  
TION WILL BE  
SUMMARIZED  
Tomorrow

## MOSCOW CALLS AMERICAN NOTE UNFRIENDLY ACT

Denies Signatories' Right  
to Take Action to Pro-  
tect Kellogg Pact

## CLAIMS PACT NEARLY READY WITH MUKDEN

Affirms Frontier Activities  
Were Merely Defense Against  
Chinese Attacks

In a strongly worded memorandum handed to the French Ambassador at Moscow, the Soviet Government terms the intervention of the United States in the dispute with China as an unwarranted and unfriendly act. It claims that no power or group of powers signatory to the Kellogg pact have the right to assume responsibility for protecting the pact.

The memorandum declares that Chinese aggression on the Eastern Railway was made without warning or without previously lodging any claims and that any warlike activities on the part of the Russians on the Manchurian frontier were merely by way of defense against subsequent Chinese aggression.

It further declares that accord has already been partially reached with the Government of Manchuria.

**MOSCOW (AP)**—The Soviet Government notified the United States on Dec. 4 that it could not consider the American note reminding the Russian and Chinese Governments of their Kellogg pact obligation as a "friendly act."

In a memorandum handed to the French Ambassador, Maurice Herbet, by Maxim Litvinoff, acting Commissar for Foreign Affairs, the Soviet Government expressed "amazement" that the Government of the United States, which by its own will has no official relations with the Soviet Government, should attempt to impose upon it with advice and counsel.

The memorandum affirms that: "The Pact of Paris does not give any single state or group of states the function of protector of this pact. The Soviet, at any rate, never expressed consent that any states themselves, or by mutual consent, should take upon themselves such a right."

**Text of Memorandum**  
The text of the Russian memorandum follows: "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from the first day of its existence has pursued policy of peace and, unlike other powers, has never resorted to military action except as a necessary step for defense due to direct attack on the Union or armed intervention in its internal affairs. The Soviet Union has consistently pursued this policy and intends to pursue it independently of the Paris pact for abolition of war."

"During recent years the Nanking Government, evading by its usual methods settlement of the conflict by diplomatic means, has carried on toward the Soviet Union a provocative policy of violation of the customary rules and treaties notwithstanding the fact that these treaties were not imposed on China by force, but were concluded on the basis of full equality and free will and that the Soviet Union voluntarily surrendered in these treaties extraterritorial consular jurisdiction and other privileges which the Chinese Government until now has been vainly trying to abolish in regard to other powers."

"The climax of this policy was the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway without any warning or preliminary presentation of any claims, in violation of existing agreements regarding the joint administration of the railway."

**Seizure of Railway**  
"The Soviet Government believes that if action such as that of the Nanking Government were taken toward the United States, Great Britain or France, it would be considered by their governments sufficient cause for putting into force reservations they made when signing the pact."

"The Soviet Government declared when signing that it did not recognize the reservations and did not intend to use them."

"The Nanking Government not only resorted to illegal seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway, but mobilized along the Soviet Manchuria Railway an army which, in violation of existing agreements, Russian hands included therein, made systematic attacks on the U. S. S. R., crossing the frontier and firing on units of the Red army and frontier villages, robbing and violating a peaceful population, causing thereby losses of lives and property."

"Despite frequent warnings through the German Government these attacks did not cease, but rather increased and compelled the Soviet Far Eastern army in the interests of defense, protection of frontier and peaceful population, to take counter measures. Thus the actions of the Red army had due considerations of self-defense and were in no wise violations of any obligations of the Paris pact."

"That cannot be said of armed forces in Chinese territory and Chinese ports of those powers who have applied to the Soviet Union with identical declarations."

"The Soviet Government states that the Government of the United States has addressed its declaration at a moment when the Soviet and Mukden Governments already had agreed to several conditions and were proceeding with direct negotiations which would make possible prompt settlement of the conflict between the Soviet Union and China."

"In view of this fact the above declaration cannot but be considered



unjustifiable pressure on the negotiations and cannot therefore be taken as a friendly act.

The Soviet Government states further that the Paris pact does not give any single state or group of states the function of protector of the pact. The Soviet, at any rate, never expressed consent that any states themselves, or by mutual consent, should take upon themselves such a right.

"The Soviet Government declares that the Soviet Manchurian conflict can be settled only by direct negotiations between the Soviet Union and China on the basis of conditions known to China and already accepted by the Mukden Government, and that it cannot admit interference of any other party in these negotiations or in the conflict."

**Accord With Mukden**

"In conclusion the Soviet Government cannot forbear expressing amazement that the Government of the United States, which by its own will has no official relations with the Soviet, deems it possible to apply to it with advice and counsel."

Prior to publication of the memorandum, announcement was made that plenipotentiaries of the Moscow and Mukden governments, conferring at Nikol'sk-Ussurisk, a few miles north of Vladivostok, had signed a protocol reorganizing the administration of the disputed Chinese Eastern Railway in conformity with the terms of 1924.

In view of this fact, the memorandum said, "the declaration cannot but be considered unjustifiable pressure on the negotiations."

The Nikol'sk-Ussurisk protocol was signed by Tsai Yun-shen, Harbin diplomatic commissioner for China, and M. Simonovsky, agent of the Soviet Foreign Commissariat at Khabarovsk, for the Soviet Union. The 1924 treaties which it recognized were signed at Peking and Mukden and provided for joint operation of the railway which crosses Manchuria and provided a short cut for the trans-Siberian service.

**Reorganize Railway**

Under the provisions of the new protocol the chairman of the board of the railway will be dismissed, and the Russian Government will not insist upon the reinstatement of A. I. Emshano and M. Elsmont as manager and assistant manager of the railway. Both posts will be filled by Russians, however, and both M. Elsmont and M. Elsmont will be appointed to other places on the railroad.

Tsai Yun-shen, in agreeing, said the Mukden Government henceforth would conform strictly to the agreements of 1924. M. Simonovsky accepted the declaration and said the Soviet Government always had fulfilled these agreements and would continue to do so in the future.

**Nanking's Power Shaken**

by Mukden's Action and by Mutiny Near Capital

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—Nanking has received notes from the United States, Britain and France regarding its Kellogg pact obligations in the Sino-Russian dispute, and is expected to reply stressing its desire to abide by the intention of the pact, promising to suspend military operations. Nanking contends that the war guilt rests with the Soviet, which has constantly raised Chinese territory.

Nanking is singularly reticent over the Sino-Russian negotiations owing to Mukden's independent action, but the receipt of these notes gives world recognition to Nanking's position and strengthens its political control in the country with the result that Nanking is striving hard to dispel the impression that Mukden instituted independent negotiations with the Soviet.

Nanking has constantly claimed that it is handling the situation, but other reports show that its influence in Manchuria is only nominal. Mukden authorities have the brunt of the trouble and negotiated independently, compelling Nanking to accord formal recognition. While this diplomatic issue occupies the stage and Foreign Office resources are concentrated on the extrajurisdictional question, which the Government announces that it will abolish by unilateral denunciation of the treaty on Jan. 1, it is immediately concerned with the serious revolt of the Anhwei troops at Pukow, across the Yangtze from Nanking, where soldiers broke out, looted the town on Dec. 3 and retreated along the Tientsin-Pukow railway, seizing rolling stock.

The mutineers are acquiring strength and it is likely that they will number 15,000 shortly. The position is admitted to be serious owing to the proximity of the capital, and it is suggested that, although failure to collect their pay is stated to be the cause of the revolt, the Government has adopted energetic measures and sent two divisions across the river to deal with the situation.

**Official Washington**

**Guards Silence on Moscow's Rejoinder**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Official Washington was silent as to the information that has reached it that Russia had concluded peace with Mukden over the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute, and at the same time had attacked the State Department's peace move as an "unfriendly act."

It was generally thought, however, that if peace were actually signed in Manchuria, the immediate end of the policy of Henry Stimson, Secretary of State, had been accomplished. He had previously stated that the major purpose of America was to see hostilities stopped in Manchuria by any means before they were given the opportunity to spread to any other territory.

As reported to Washington, Mukden and Moscow had reached an agreement, probably acceptable to Nanking, virtually restoring the status quo on the Chinese Eastern Railway, from which Russian officials were ousted by the Chinese last summer. Treaties of 1924 provided for dual Sino-Russian control of the railway, which it is now proposed to restore.

In some quarters it was felt that Russia had let slip a favorable opportunity to win the good feeling of the United States.

The feeling was expressed in other quarters that the Russian reply had a certain measure of justification for its stand. In these circles it was held that Colonel Stimson could better have made his protest when hostilities were at their height in Manchuria rather than at a time when peace movements had actually begun. Colonel Stimson's move was ascribed by some to the prospect of the opening of the London five-power disarmament conference and his desire to testify to the efficacy of the Kellogg pact as an instrument of peace in a dramatic manner.

The assertion that a government's policy is not a "friendly act" is generally a serious declaration in international diplomacy. In the use of the Russian Government, however, it is not thought likely that it will greatly complicate the existing situation.

Reports have been received from three additional nations pledging support to Colonel Stimson in his invocation of the Kellogg Pact. The Mexican Government is "in entire accord" with the move, according to a message from Dwight Morrow, and will communicate its views to representatives of Moscow and Nanking.

The Netherlands Government will communicate similarly with China, but not with Russia, which government it has not recognized. Cuba also offers hearty co-operation with the Stimson move.

**Curb on Export of Oil Advised by Deterding**

America May Later Set Resources Later, Says Magnate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An "association of co-operation" to restrict present world-wide competition in oil was called for by Sir Henri W. A. Deterding, managing director of the Royal Dutch Shell Companies, at the American Petroleum Institute. He asked for curtailment of production in the United States.

As a step toward controlling excess production here, the board of directors of the institute adopted resolutions endorsing the unit development of oil pools and named a committee to promote the practice. By this plan a pool is handled, through common consent, as if it were all one lease and production is regulated according to market demand.

Where utilization of a pool is found unattainable or impossible, the institute's directors recommended a co-operative agreement to insure orderly and economical development and production and the prevention of waste arising from over-production.

**Advices Curb on Export**

Sir Henri, who heads the largest oil organization in the Old World, suggested to the American oil men that they refrain from doing so large a business at any rate so far as the United States might later need oil it was now shipping abroad.

"The petroleum trade is forced by strenuous competition to produce oil in excess of the world's needs," he declared. It is forced to concentrate, at any rate so far as the big companies are concerned, upon creating duplications of facilities and wasting of energy and to a large extent of cost.

Citing Mexico by way of illustration, Sir Henri estimated that at least 100,000,000 gallons have been wasted in duplication of facilities there. When Mexican production fell off that much of an expenditure was represented by scrap iron.

He argued from this case that lack of co-operation was really against everybody's interests, including the consumers. In urging "wise conservation," he advised his hearers "not to be led away by the noise of publications about trusts."

Turning then directly to the question of American production and competition abroad, Sir Henri asked if the United States was going to keep on producing all it sold and more than it consumed, with the result that it was exporting today at low prices what it was likely to be importing later at a higher price.

He characterized continuation of exports from America as a temporary dumping of excess production.

**Conservation First**

Answering his own question, "What is the best thing to do for the industry as a whole?" the foreign oil magnate offered this program:

"First of all conservation.

"Secondly, let us rather lay ourselves out to produce the best and to spend on this the money which we should otherwise waste in duplication of facilities for distribution only.

"Thirdly, let us always bear well in mind that production, once created in a foreign country, has to be sold there, and that over-production in and exporting from the United States in order to stop such sale is the contrary of common sense.

"Fourthly, let us always realize that production in a country is going to be sold in that country, whatever the price may be, and that logical government protection against cheap imports is a certain event.

"Fifthly, let us remember that excess of facilities must in the end raise the price of sale against the consumer on account of the large capital expenditure on our facilities, whilst the producer is charged with the odium of such high prices without having the benefit thereof.

"Sixthly and lastly, let us realize that where there are several dozens of large producers and marketers, and joint action is necessary, we must sink vanity and aim at continually sound business rather than at temporarily being a big oil man with its big burdens and responsibilities."

**REPORT FIXES WAR DEBTS FOR EASTERN EUROPE**

(Continued from Page 1)

the committee did not insist on dragging in the question of the claims of Hungarian citizens for properties seized by the Little Entente. The Little Entente wanted Hungary to take what it was ready to offer between 1930 and 1935 and pay these so-called optant claims.

But Hungary, because, if it pays these claimants and leaves penniless government bonds during the war, which are now worthless, the internal situation would be politically unbearable.

Also prestige is involved, for Hungary claims nonobservance of the Trianon Treaty by the Little Entente and seeks to submit the matter to arbitration. Hungary would be glad to have the debt fixed, for

otherwise the question must continue to remain open and the semblance of a Reparations Commission must be continued.

After 1943, when the League loan will be repaid, Hungary could not use its resources, pledged for this loan, as collateral for a new loan abroad without the Reparations Commission's agreement. It is felt in Hungarian circles, however, that the Reparations Commission may continue in the form of a group of ambassadors meeting occasionally in Paris, to look after Hungary. Unsettled as this would be, it would nevertheless be more acceptable to Hungary than giving in on the optants dispute, and its minority statement has gone forward to The Hague in this sense.

The third task of the committee was to make a fresh repartition of what will be saved from eastern European reparations. At Spa the percentages were drawn up at the same time, but they were dissimilar to those which the allied and associated powers accepted for Germany. In gold marks they agreed to be annually to divide until 1943 roughly 11,000,000 from Czechoslovakia, 9,000,000 from Bulgaria and 8,000,000 from Hungary. With the first two, these payments continue to 1968 and Hungary may finally agree to 2 or 3 assessments annual payments to that date on the same scale as it now pays.

Out of these 28,000,000 gold marks, 9,000,000 are immediately earmarked for Greece, and another 9,000,000 goes to Italy, which sum, however, eventually, according to the Hague Conference decision, gets to be 10 or 11 million. The remainder, or about 10,000,000 marks, are to be used for paying the numerous and involved so-called treaty charges, and what is left is to be divided among the creditors.

Until 1943 the Spa percentages are generally to be used for splitting up the amount, though in the case of Yugoslavia it is understood that, because of deliveries in kind, its share may be dropped from 10 to 5 per cent. After 1943 the principal powers renounce all further interest in eastern reparations in favor principally of the Little Entente.

Czechoslovakia was never given part of these percentages at Spa, and hence it has to pay so much that it is asking for an allocation which would amount in practice to reducing slightly its annual charges. Rumania will continue to get its 10½ per cent, both before and after 1943.

**Trailer and Truck, Say Experts, Here to Stay**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—That both the trailer and six-wheel type of motor-coach and truck have come to stay, and that engine, brakes, tires, general chassis and body design, safety measures and regulatory legislation must give full consideration to these facts, was the consensus expressed by transportation executives concluding their four-days' meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers at Toronto.

Several hundred prominent motor-coach and truck manufacturers, railway men, fleet operators and automotive designers attended the nine sessions of the week. Two joint conferences with the American Railway Association were held on one day in an attempt to co-ordinate railway and automotive activities.

According to attending engineers, this first international transportation meeting has brought forth sharply many important scientific findings relating to wheel construction, tires, six-wheel chassis passenger transport, freight conveyance, the operation of trailers, fuel economy, including some discussions relating to the Diesel engine, as well as much that will assist in operation, maintenance, standardization and legislation. Engines, brakes and "Doughnut" tires were special subjects of interest. It was predicted that because of the advent of the 40-passenger shuttle motor-coach, the familiar double-decker would ultimately go out. Safety features, too, were much emphasized. Four of the papers read were duplicates of those prepared for the World's Engineering Congress at Tokyo.

**CANADA LOWERS TIRE PRICES**

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—A 3 per cent reduction in the price of rubber tires and tubes is announced by Arthur B. Hannay, secretary of the Rubber Association of Canada.

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**VARE DEFENDS HIS OWN CASE BEFORE SENATE**

Republicans and Democrats Maneuver for Possession of Pennsylvania Seat

WASHINGTON (AP)—William S. Vare, for three years denied a seat in the Senate, appeared on the floor of that chamber Dec. 4 to plead his own case. He read from a prepared statement defending the expenditure of \$785,000 by his ticket in the primary campaign as necessary.

"I come before you," he said, "with the honest conviction that over three years ago I was regularly, legally and honestly nominated and elected by the people of Pennsylvania as their representative in the United States Senate."

"For 15 years I sat as a member of the Lower House of Congress. There was never a reflection on my character or the service I rendered to my country and my constituents. During all of my political career I have never been accused of any crime."

"I never stole an election, nor have I ever asked anyone to make a false return or to change any election record, nor have I ever asked anyone to favor, in fact, I would never countenance any such action and I have always used all of my influence against such practices."

"There is only one report before you concerning my election and that is based on an incomplete survey of election records made by paid investigators who for years had been employed by my political enemies in Philadelphia. The man who is responsible for that report of your Senate, but he made any mistake was paid \$10,000 to do the job."

"The report for which he alone is responsible and which your committee accepted in good faith is not an impartial statement of facts with which this body usually deals but is a fabrication of the wildest theories, inferences and imagination, unaccompanied by any proof, and under no circumstances can be substantiated."

"Is my election or my right to a seat in this Senate to be judged and decided upon such a report? Are you, with whom I have been associated all these years in Congress to pass judgment on me without giving me any day in court?"

"I prefer to believe not one of you wants to do an unfair thing—surely party prejudice and self-interest will not allow you to condemn anyone on false testimony."

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The long-drawn-out issue of the seating of William S. Vare (R.), Senator-claimant from Pennsylvania, has been productive of many unusual incidents during the course of its three-year history in the Senate, but none any more so than those prominent in the debate and parliamentary maneuvering of what is hoped will be the concluding chapter.

Where originally Mr. Vare's floor spokesman, David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, was a zealous advocate of delay, using on one historic occasion a filibuster to prevent Senate action, Mr. Reed is now just as earnestly striving for a decision on the issue. In fact, so enthusiastic has Mr. Reed become over the idea of disposing of the question that he found himself in complete accord with the spokesmen of the opposition, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, in the latter's suggestions for handling the matter on the floor.

Likewise was witnessed so staunch an advocate of unlimited debate as William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, urging a restriction on discussion of the issue, and his fellow insurgent leader, Mr. Norris, sharply disputing the question with him.

**Democrats Hopeful**

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**SHORTER WEEKS AND DAYS URGED BY LABOR HEADS**

Five Five-Hour Days Per Week Considered Solution to Unemployment Problem

CLEVELAND (AP)—Representative employers and Labor leaders in Cleveland who have been seeking an answer to causes for unemployment and other economic disturbances in the United States agreed after extended conference that the solution will eventually be obtained by a nation-wide five-day week and even five-hour day.

Edgar E. Adams, one of the largest employers of labor in Cleveland, said he would "start the ball rolling" by asking President Hoover to put all Government employees on a five-day basis and have Congress declare Saturday a legal holiday.

A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said "The railroad industry should be on a five-hour day or have a shorter week," he said. "During the last five years more than 25,000 railroad men have been thrown out of work by labor saving devices."

"Labor saving machines throw the workman out of a job, whereas he should be the first to benefit by them," declared James I. Hoban, president of the Cleveland Typographical Union.

Nelson Rupp, assistant to the president of the White Motor Company, favored a five-day week. He said his company tries to find new places for men thrown out of work due to the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

All of these employers and Labor leaders, and many others at the conference, agreed that the plan of spurring public construction projects, advocated at President Hoover's recent prosperity conference, would help the economic situation in the near future, but they were of the opinion that the Hoover plan will aid only temporarily.

The eventual solution, they held, will put "all the people to work on a basis of five hours a day and five days a week, instead of allowing many people to be unemployed while others work eight hours a day, six days a week, and the standard of living under the changed working plan can be held just as high as at present, they said."

**Five-Day Week Agreement in Chicago Printing Trade**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Agreements which will inaugurate the five-day week in the printing trade in Chicago, the second largest printing center in the United States, have been reached by the Franklin Association of Chicago and

**NEW GOVERNOR OF CURACAO**

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—A royal decree appoints as the new Governor of Curacao B. W. T. Van Sloobe of the major-general's staff to succeed the Governor who resigned after the attack on Willemstad by Venezuelan marauders.

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LAWRENCE, KANS.  
Number 38, Plankinton Bldg.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

the Chicago Typographical Union. The 40-hour schedule will not, however, go into effect for 18 months.

The contract agreed to by the employers and workers is dated Oct. 1, 1929, and runs to Sept. 30, 1934. Union officials announced that this is the first time they had authorized an agreement lasting more than three years, but that the advantage to the union of securing the five-day week in this large printing center without a strike or lockout justified the departure from past policies.

**Tunnel to Connect Chile and Argentina**

Buenos Aires (By U. P.)—Argentina and Chile are to be connected by a second direct railway line within three years, Everett W. Wilson, representing J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York and London, announced here.

Work is to start soon on construction of a tunnel through the Andes mountain at a point directly west of the city of Bahia Blanca.

The new railroad is to be of standard gauge, making rail travel between Argentina and Chile possible without the necessity of changing coaches. The present rail line between Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile, changes from standard to narrow gauge between Mendoza, Argentina and Los Andes, Chile, where it crosses the Andes.

Mr. Wilson said the tunnel piercing the Andes on the new route would be 4½ kilometers (2.97 miles) long, constituting the longest tunnel in South America. It will be named the "Tunnel de las Raíces" (Tunnel of the Roots), he said.

Survey of the tunnel has been completed and the contract for its construction involving the sum of 15,400,000 Chilean pesos (\$1,968,000), has been awarded the Buenos Aires firm of Lavenas and Pelli.

**STAMPS CHANGE HANDS**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A large collection of United States stamps, assembled by Sir Nicholas Waterhouse in England and valued at about \$100,000, has been acquired by Edward Stern, New York, dealer, from Frank Godden, a London dealer, it is announced.

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## TARIFF REVISION HIGHLY FAVORED, SURVEY REVEALS

Nation Behind Hoover in  
Plan of Limited Changes  
Only, Ludlow Says

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—The country is overwhelmingly behind President Hoover's plan of tariff revision and against the sweeping alterations in schedules in the pending bill, Louis Ludlow (D.), Representative from Indiana, declared as a result of a nationwide survey of editorial opinion he has just completed.

Mr. Ludlow sent a questionnaire to the editors of all daily newspapers listed in the newspaper directory, making no distinction because of party affiliations. Replies made it evident that the sentiment of the country was in favor of limited revision to take care of the needs of agriculture and with only such changes in industrial rates as changed conditions since the passage of the last bill made necessary. The file of the replies is in Mr. Ludlow's office, accessible to any member of Congress, any newspaper man or anyone interested in public questions. The questionnaire showed that four out of every five newspapers in the United States, on the basis of the replies received, were opposed to the pending bill.

**Strong Opposition to Bill**  
Out of 432 replies received, in which every state was represented, 74 editors indicated support of the pending measure while 358 voice opposition. Of the 48 states, the replies received from 44 show a majority of editors hostile to the pending bill.

Of 125 editors who discussed the desirability of a flexible tariff, as against a fixed tariff, 63 favored adoption of the sliding scale method as against 62 who believed changes should be made through the tariff commission and the President.

Failure to hold the bill to the formula suggested by President Hoover when the special session was called, is the general basis for opposition. Specifically, the most outstanding and frequently mentioned point of objection raised in the replies of the editors is the increase provided for in the duty on sugar. The four states that show a majority of editors in favor of the pending bill are Colorado, Utah, Montana and Louisiana—all known as "sugar states."

Mr. Ludlow said that, as a former newspaper man, it was natural for him to regard newspaper editorial opinions as the best gauge of what the country thinks on national problems. Every state in the Union is represented in the replies.

**Chart Tells Nation's Desires**  
The chart furnishes a tabulation "by which Congress, if it chooses, may proceed to the enactment of the kind of a tariff revision the country really desires," Mr. Ludlow said. "If the Republican legislators who profess to follow their President and the Democratic legislators who sincerely wish to carry out the pledges of the Houston platform show a get-together attitude in drafting and passing a bill along the lines charted by the President and fulfilling the promises which both political parties made to agriculture, with such changes in the industrial tariff fabric as are necessary to bring it up to date, it is yet possible to satisfy the tariff sentiment of the country."

"To meet the country's require-

ments the new act should not be limited to agriculture the questionnaire shows. The prosperity of agriculture is directly related to the buying power of the workmen engaged in industry, but it is possible with a recognized chart of public opinion, which this questionnaire affords, to work out a bill that will be just to both agriculture and industry."

## Great Progress Made in Railroad Safety

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Remarkable improvement in the safe operation of railroads in the United States during the year 1928 was reported by the American Museum of Safety in compiling statistics on which to base the awarding of the Harriman Memorial Medals, which are presented yearly to the three individual railroad companies making the greatest progress in safety on their roads.

Of the 159 railroads which competed for the awards, the museum announced, 121 operated throughout the year without a single passenger fatality. Trains on these lines traveled more than 10,000,000,000 passenger miles and served 140,634,000 passengers.

The Harriman Gold Medal, for railroads operating 10,000,000 locomotive miles or more, was awarded to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The silver medal, for railroads operating from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 locomotive miles, was awarded to the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company. The bronze medal, for lines operating less than 1,000,000 locomotive miles, was awarded to the Texas-Mexican Railway Company.

In the last four years the Union Pacific has received the Harriman gold medal three times, as was also the case with the silver medal, awarded three years out of four to the Duluth, Missabe & Northern.

In awarding the bronze medal to the Texas-Mexican the committee announced that this carrier is the first in its class to have a perfect record for an entire year, 1928.

Certificates of honorable mention were awarded to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad Company and the Evansville, Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railway.

## Installment Selling Practices Studied

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BALTIMORE, Md.—An investigation into installment selling practices has been started by the newly established Institute of Law at Johns Hopkins University, under the direction of Dr. Walter W. Cook.

"One purpose of the investigation," Dr. Cook said, "is to find out what forms of contracts are used by dealers all over the country when they sell on the installment plan. When this is learned, the next step will be a complete analysis of court decisions concerning these contracts throughout the United States."

"The third step in the investigation will be the collection and study of the actual usages and practices of the commercial community. A large amount of field investigation and the employment of a force of competent investigators will be necessary to determine what these practices are." Nearly 1000 installment contracts, university authorities said, have been collected covering the purchase of everything from inexpensive articles of daily use to railroad locomotives and apartment houses.

## Southern Charm Pervades This Historic Home



BARRINGTON HALL, ROSWELL, GA.  
Typical Residence of Georgia in the Days Before the War Between the States.

## Lower Fares in Sight for Aircraft Travel

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

NEW YORK—Simultaneous with the announcement of a 20 per cent cut in passenger air rates on the Colonial Air Transport's New York and Boston line, a similar reduction on the Kansas City-Los Angeles route of the Western Air Express has just been announced by Harris M. Hanshue, president of the company.

The cut on the Kansas City-Los Angeles route, however, will be inaugurated temporarily at first, Mr. Hanshue said, and will go into effect on Dec. 15 for a period of 30 days. The rates will be cut proportionately also to intermediate points on the line.

The company expects to get several airplanes of 32-passenger capacity from the Fokker Aircraft division of General Motors during the next few weeks and the additional passenger-carrying capacity will probably make it feasible to continue the reduced rates indefinitely, it was said.

If sufficient volume of traffic is attained during the interval, Mr. Hanshue added, a 48-hour schedule from coast to coast will be established at rates comparable with prevailing railroad fares.

## PUBLISHERS TO DISCUSS PRICE OF NEWSPRINT

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—A meeting has just been called by the board of direc-

tors of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to take action on the prospective change in the price of newspaper and contract terms, it has just been announced. Notice of the convention, to be held in New York on Dec. 9, has been telegraphed to more than 500 members of the association.

The International Paper Company, through J. L. Fearing, vice-president, has issued a denial of the report that the price of newsprint would reach \$60 a ton. The invitation of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, however, called its members to meet "in view of the imminent prospect of change."

## FUND OF \$1,500,000 GIVEN FOR PEDAGOGY

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

CHICAGO—Extension of the University of Chicago's work in pedagogy has been made possible by the gift of \$1,500,000 to the university from the General Education Board. The annual income from the fund, \$75,000, is to be matched by the university for a period of five years.

President Robert M. Hutchins said the grant had been made because the Chicago institution had special opportunities for study in the field of pre-school education, in work with backward children and in college education. Part of the money will be used for the erection of a building for graduate work in the department of education. Part will be used for salaries and operating expenses.

## GEORGIA UNITES IN PROGRAM FOR BICENTENARY

(Continued from Page 1)

England; the heroic struggles with the Spanish settlers further south; all offer rich material for dramatization.

Founded as a prohibition colony, the sale of rum or other distilled liquors was forbidden until about 1749. In 1908 Georgia fulfilled this early promise by enacting a state prohibition law years before the national law was enacted, being among the first states in the Union to take this stand.

The use of slaves was forbidden in Georgia until 1749. What is said to be the first official protest in the New World against the use of Africans as slaves was written by the citizens of Inverness (Darien), near Savannah, to the Governor-General in a plea against the repeal of the clause in the Georgia charter forbidding the introduction of African slaves. Including a startling warning of the disastrous results such action would bring, which was tragically verified by future years.

It is said by many that General Oglethorpe, who was made commander-in-chief of all His Majesty's forces, was offered command of the army to subdue the American colonies, but refused, saying he knew the

Americans well; they never would be subdued by force, but obedience would be secured by doing them justice.

The territory of the colony gradually extended itself until it included all of what is now Alabama and Mississippi, until 1882, when Georgia ceded the land west of its present boundary to the United States.

Georgia has a wealth of folklore, including that of the Indian and of the Negro. On some of the islands may be found still a Negro type that is fading elsewhere, while in north Georgia are mountain people who lived a life of isolation until the section was opened up recently by transportation and good roads.

Georgia is rich in literature having produced such writers as Sidney Lanier and Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus), and a long list of poets.

With an all-year moderate climate and with varying soils adapted to the production of every kind of agricultural and horticultural produce except those of the tropics, and a population largely Anglo-Saxon; with varied mineral deposits; with vast forests of hardwood and pine; with tax-free industrial sites for the manufacture, processing and assembling of almost every product of forest, farm or mine, and easy transportation by water highway or rail, and an abundance of dependable labor from near-by farms; with cheap hydroelectric power everywhere available, Georgia has made rapid strides as an industrial state.

## New Inscriptions Complete Monument to Oglethorpe

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
SAVANNAH, Ga.—The monument in Chippewa Square to Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of the colony of Georgia, is being completed by the inscription on the east, north and west sides of excerpts from the charter granted the colony by King George II.

The work is being done under the direction of the Oglethorpe Monument Commission. The south side of the monument carries an inscription stating that the monument was erected to the memory of "the great soldier, eminent statesman and famous philanthropist, Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, who in this city on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1733, founded and established the colony of Georgia."

## ONTARIO BAR DISBANDED

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Bar Association is dissolved after having been in existence for 17 years. It is supplanted by the Canadian Bar Association, incorporating 90 per cent of the members of the former organization.

## United States' Doll Population Shows Usual Sudden Increase

No Quota Laws Apply and They Arrive in Large Numbers—Non-Breakable Heads the Rule, and Brunettes Are Preferred

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—Dolls, millions of them, are now arriving at temporary stopovers on the shelves of American department and toy stores on their way to permanent homes, many of them completing journeys nearly half way around the earth.

The doll population of the United States is growing enormously. Toy manufacturers in this country are now making about \$15,000,000 worth of dolls, doll parts and doll clothes annually. Department of Commerce figures show.

The proportion of dolls imported to the total sold is much smaller now than before the war. Commerce officials point out, in 1914 imported dolls totaled \$1,316,496; last year they amounted to \$970,332.

The practice of making composition or "unbreakable" heads for dolls has become world-wide, according to the Department of Commerce. The doll breakage has therefore dropped to a fraction of its former figure when most heads were made of baked clay and the total doll population is estimated to have grown to almost equal the human population of the country.

New faces and forms, besides new styles in dresses and other articles of apparel, are making their appearance this year. Confronted by comparatively few losses in each doll family, manufacturers are finding it necessary to work up new sales appeals. Characters from comic strips and from fairy tales have taken on three dimensions and stepped into the doll world. Some of the "lady" dolls are already reflecting the new modes of dress in their longer skirts and higher waists. Clothes for dolls manufactured in the United States each year are now valued at about \$400,000.

Inasmuch as mothers constitute the greater part of the doll purchasers, the manufacturers look to their tastes and try to satisfy them. It is said that less than one in five American dolls sold this year will be a blonde. Twenty years ago four out of five dolls were flaxen-haired, but of late mothers have shown a preference for brunettes for their children. The majority of American

dolls have bobbed hair or hair reaching just to their shoulders, in the modern style.

Ability to utter the first word of childhood, "ma-ma" continues to be an important feature of best sellers, doll manufacturers find. Vocal cords, operated by tilting the doll forward, were developed in America and in conjunction with the "unbreakable" head, are said to be among the chief reasons for the rapid strides made by the domestic industry in post-war years.

Doll manufacturers urge that purchasers of dolls test their vocal powers before they buy. Real "ma-ma" dolls, they point out, emit a two-syllable sound that may be interpreted as a call for Mother, while crying dolls only give forth one prolonged sound. Recent investigation by the American Fair Trade Association disclosed that dolls that are only "cry-babies" are sometimes misrepresented and sold as "ma-ma" dolls.

## Outlook for Trade 'Fair,' Says Edison

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Thomas A. Edison, when questioned as to his opinion on the prospects for business this winter, replied with the monosyllable, "fair," in an interview given here.

In the same interview, Mr. Edison gave the first definite assurance that the search for a rubber plant which he began when the British monopoly on the raw market threatened the American supply had been successful.

"Have you found one plant or more which will produce a satisfactory amount of rubber for commercial purposes?" he was asked.

"Yes," Mr. Edison replied.

Mr. Edison is about to leave here for his usual season in the south. Several carloads of equipment have preceded him to his laboratory in Fort Myers, Fla., where he will continue his rubber researches through the winter. He will be accompanied by Frederick Ott, his laboratory assistant for 55 years.

## A Distinctively Different Candy

Try Before You Buy  
**AMANDOLA**—a delightful blend of almonds with many other delicacies—new, different, delicious. We know you'll like it, so on request we will send a pound box, prepaid. Try it. If you, as hosts of others have, find it the finest confection you've tasted, send us 90 cents; if not, return the balance of the box and we'll cancel the charge. Your taste decides.

The Amandola Company, Cleveland, O.



Lathers quicker  
and stays moist longer  
...soothing Brisk-cooled shaves

Brisk is the new and really different shaving cream in the new and different package. The lather feels good to your face... the package feels good to your hand. The instant your face is snowed under the Brisk-cooled lather... you enjoy a refreshing, soothing difference... your face feels better, looks better... you shave better. For smart men who want a smart appearance... and no smart with their shaves... Brisk is as brisk as a West

Pointer on parade... refreshing and cool... like a lively ocean breeze on a hot sultry day. This new and really different shaving cream comes in a package designed for men only. You can't mistake it for the family tooth paste or your wife's cold cream. It has a one-man top that is part of the box, not apart from it. For new shaving fun and refreshing Brisk-cooled shaves... buy a box of Brisk... 50c at all druggists, or

Have a Two Weeks' Treat With Us... Ask your druggist for your free two weeks' supply of Brisk-cooled shaves. If he is out... a little patience and this coupon will bring you briskly enough Brisk for two weeks. Florian, Inc., 1316 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

## Brisk... A Shaving Cream 50c

### COUPON

Florian, Inc., 1316 Book Building, Detroit, Mich.  
Gentlemen: Send me my two weeks' treat of BRISK-cooled shaves FREE.

Name .....  
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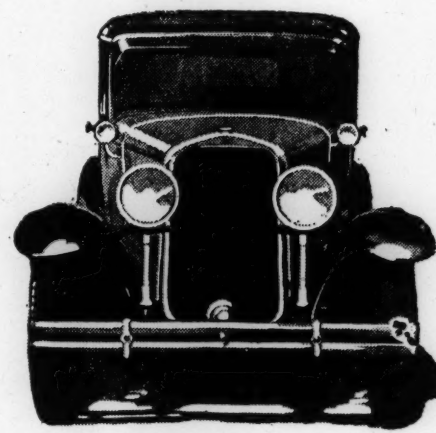
AS IF  
MADE TO ORDER FOR YOU

## ARNOLD GLOVE-GRIP SHOES

Priced  
\$10 to \$15

M. N. ARNOLD SHOE COMPANY  
Dept. A, North Abington, Mass.

FINE LEATHER, fine workmanship, with a sturdy look about them... and shoe styles that are conservatively smart-looking. Arnold Glove-Grip impress you with their well-made appearance. The exclusive Glove-Grip feature makes each shoe feel as though made to order. The fit is perfect. The comfort is remarkable. These are the shoes to wear permanently those very busy men who are as particular in their grooming as they are active in their affairs.

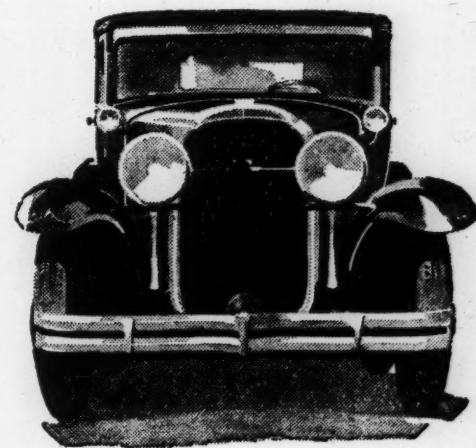


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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT...BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

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B  
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Christmas

Present either of these handsome cars, built by Buick, and you'll be making a gift that will still be giving when another Christmas comes. The new Buicks with Bodies by Fisher reveal quality leadership so outstanding that they are winning 41% of the total sales of the fifteen cars in their price class. The new Marquette, built by Buick, introduces into the low-price field a new order of swift, virile, reliable performance. Place your order now for delivery of a Buick or Marquette on Christmas Day.

The new Buicks are offered in three new series and three new wheelbases, with 14 body types priced from \$1225 to \$1995, f.o.b. factory. The new Marquette is offered in six body types priced from \$965 to \$1035, f.o.b. factory. All available on the extremely liberal General Motors time payment plan.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN  
Canadian Factories Division of General Motors Corporation Builders of Buick and Marquette Motor Cars



## HOOVER REVEALS HIS 'HANDY MAN' IN TRADE SNARLS

Former Harvard Instructor Was Ready With Facts Needed in Collapse

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Edward Eyre Hunt, quiet, affable, ex-instructor of "English 41" under Barrett Wendell at Harvard College, has become the economic handy man of President Hoover.

Mr. Hunt met President Hoover in war relief work. He was secretary of the unemployment conference of 1921 of which Mr. Hoover was chairman. He was the able young industrial engineer behind the scenes who did the detail work in Mr. Hoover's conference on business cycles and unemployment in 1923; on seasonal operation in the construction industry in 1924; and on recent economic changes, in 1929. Mr. Hoover likes to work through conference and commissions, and when the subject deals with economics, Mr. Hunt is likely to be the secretary.

Latest incident of all, Mr. Hunt is now revealed to have been busy in the Commerce Department for the last five months at Mr. Hoover's order gathering material for a campaign of economic relief against just such a time of threatened depression as has now actually come about. In short, through Mr. Hunt's agency, plans are far enough advanced to launch a counter-attack on business recession even before it has fairly developed.

The curious fact is that Mr. Hunt never intended to be an engineer. He started out as a writer. When he was at Harvard, where he graduated in 1910, he collected most of the then existing academic honors, including a magna cum laude degree. He was graduated at 25, and for the next two years assisted in the English department. Two years after that he put in on the editorial staff of the American Magazine, following which he went to Europe in 1914 as a war correspondent. It was at this time that he joined relief work, and soon after was in charge of the Province of Antwerp for the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

After work at Columbia University,

Mr. Hunt devoted more and more attention to industrial engineering, and in 1920 became labor manager for the New York clothing industry. The same year Mr. Hoover named him member of the committee on elimination of waste in industry, for the Federated American Engineering Societies, and since then when Mr. Hunt was not doing odd economic jobs for Herbert Hoover, it was only because the Secretary of Commerce and later the President did not have any task at the moment that required a genius for co-ordination, a charm of manner that would immediately co-operate, and somebody willing to work 24 hours out of the 24 with no other recognition than "the chief's" quiet approval.

One of the most extraordinary facts brought out by Mr. Hoover's recent call to big business to fight economic depression, was the discovery that Mr. Hunt had been hard at work, months before the stock market collapse, on plans to ease just such a collapse, if and when it came. Explaining Mr. Hunt's work, Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, said that Mr. Hoover had authorized the quiet study by the "economic handy man" long before the speculative collapse, at a time when the President sensed the need of providing some sort of a "cushion for industry" in the event that depression ensued.

## Virgin Timber Going, Says Forest Service

WASHINGTON—The needs for a stable relationship of the forest industries to the forest land and for a solution of the problem of economic and productive land use are keynotes in the annual report of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, for the last fiscal year.

Maj. R. Y. Stuart, chief of the service, points out especially in the review the factors which in the Pacific Northwest are forcing private forest owners to liquidate as a powerful deterrent to the reorganization of our forest economy on the basis of timber growing in place of forest exploitation, and to more rapid progress in establishing right methods of land use.

The Forester's report strongly emphasizes the danger of increased areas of non-producing land and the destruction of land values for permanent productive use. The exploitation of timber and the disappearance of the forest industries in some regions have already brought economic retrogression, railroad abandonment, mounting tax burdens, depopulation, and in some cases, county bankruptcy.

## BRITISH ARREARS TO U.S. MENTIONED IN HOUSE

LONDON—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, answering a question in the House of Commons as to when, if ever, the arrears of the £146,000,000 to be paid by Great Britain to the United States would be cleared off, if all the allied debts and reparations as arranged at the Hague Conference were paid on due date, replied:

"The Hague agreement gives us advantages worth approximately £2,000,000 annually for 37 years as a set-off against the accumulated deficit between our receipts and our debt payments in the past. But that deficit will at no time be fully covered, and would not have been covered if the Dawes plan had continued in operation."

## AMUSEMENTS

### NEW YORK CITY

SEATS ON SALE 8 WEEKS AHEAD  
THE SILVER SWAN  
New Venetian Opera  
MARTIN BROOK THEATRE, 45th St. W. of B'way.  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.  
To those who appreciate a respite from jazz, the Silver Swan can be recommended.  
—The Christian Science Monitor.

NEWAMSTERDAM, W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30  
Relinger, Dillingham & Ziegfeld, Mgrs.  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

William Gillette  
in his farewell to the stage as  
"Sherlock Holmes"  
Dir. A. L. ERLANGER & GNO. C. TYLER

BITTER SWEET  
NOEL COWARD'S OPERETTE  
F. Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn Presenting  
Production of CHAS. SMITH'S Production  
Night Prices: Bal. \$1, \$2, \$3, No Tax  
Thurs. & Sat. \$1 to \$3, No Tax  
Entire Matinee \$2.  
BUY YOUR SEATS AT BOX OFFICE  
Mail Order, 100 Broadway, New York  
ZIEGFELD THEATRE, 54th St. at 6th Ave.

A Theatre Guild Production  
GAME OF LOVE AND DEATH  
by ROMAIN ROLLAND  
GUILD THEATRE, 52nd Street  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents  
Criminal Code  
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARVIN  
NATIONAL  
41st St. W. of 7th Ave.  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St. W. of B'way  
QUEENIE SMITH  
In the Musical Comedy Sensation  
"THE STREET SINGER"  
John Price Jones  
Harry K. Mott, Long, Jr., Nell Kelly  
ANDREW TOMBS

CORT THEATRE, W. 48 St. Eves. 8:30.  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.  
"Wins the comedy loving cup."  
—Charles Dutton, Eve. World

Your Uncle Dudley  
A NEW COMEDY, with  
Walter Connolly & Mrs. Jacques Martin

ERLANGER'S, W. 44th St. Dir. A. L. Erlanger  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MRS. FISKE  
In the new comedy  
"LADIES  
THE JURY"

## Ready With Cushion for Trade Collapse



EDWARD EYRE HUNT  
Who Has Been Revealed as President Hoover's "Handy Man" on Economic Problems.

## MUSIC

### Mengelberg in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Williem Mengelberg has caught up; or rather, he has slowed the procession down and made it march at his own deliberate pace. He is showing how modern music ought to go. Either he has learned how the thing ought to be done from Pierre Monteux, who is his associate in conducting the orchestra of Amsterdam, or he has found out for himself. But at any rate, he can direct a work of the advanced school now with as much authority as any of them. Back he comes to New York, an enthusiastic and a victorious interpreter of Stravinsky.

Taking his turn after Arturo Toscanini in the direction of the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts, Mr. Mengelberg presented Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird" suite in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 28 and placed it right where it belongs, among the prime works of the classic orchestral repertory. That's where he comes in, anyway—accepting things as final and making them standard. When he takes the trouble to study a piece of music and have an organization of artists like the Philharmonic-Symphony players perform it, he intends, let nobody doubt, to put upon it his mark of certification.

For those compositions only that are intrinsically good, that are well conceived as to theme and neatly elaborated as to color, can possibly stand the test of his leading. Are they firmly built? They will as sure as the world be tumbled in ruins under his baton. Are they muddled? They will be rolled the worse for having his stick poked into their shambles.

A month ago, Toscanini was the best the town ever heard in Stravinsky. Now, Mengelberg is the best. Shall we have the portrait in outline, or in realistic detail? There's the difference. Really, the one man's style proves no more interesting than the other's. A southern temperament for autumn and spring, a northern for mid-winter; shrewd disposition of affairs by the Philharmonic-Symphony committees.

W. P. T.

## THEATERS

### Wilhelm of Wall Street

Hollis Street Theater, Boston—The Theater Guild, Inc., presents the "Meteor," a new play by S. N. Behrman. Staged by Philip Moeller. Settings by Raymond Sovey. Evening of Dec. 2, 1929. First performance. The cast:

Ann Carr ..... Lynn Fontanne  
Douglas Carr ..... Douglas Montgomery  
Phyllis Pennington ..... Shirley O'Hara  
Sherman ..... Martin Berkeley  
Curtis Maxwell ..... Lawrence Leslie  
Dr. Avery ..... Edward Emery  
Raphael Lord ..... Alfred Lunt  
Mullin ..... Leonard Loun  
A Butler ..... Charles McChesney

A quotation in the program from a letter of the young Napoleon establishes the key: "Only one resource is left to me, to become an absolute egoist." Raphael Lord, however, had no need to take the resolution; he was just naturally like that. Having been a hobo, he had come in thirst of learning to a small Massachusetts university. He was neither a member of the cheering section nor an object of its devotion. He was as rude as any railroad-tie counter, and as self-contented as the former Kaiser. Indeed, his assurance was pathological.

## AMUSEMENTS

### NEW YORK CITY

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Eves. 8:30

Journey's End  
by R. K. 'Sheriff'

FULTON Theatre, 40th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
GAMBLING  
The Talk of the Town!

BERKELEY SQUARE  
with LESLIE HOWARD  
MARGALO GILLMORE  
LYCEUM THEATRE, 43 St. E. of B'way  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"  
SAM H. HARRIS presents  
June Moon  
by RING LARDNER and  
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN  
BROADHURST, 84 St. W. of B'way, Eves.  
8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

BOSTON  
WILBUR THEATRE  
THURS. Aft. Dec. 5 at 2:30  
MON. Aft. Dec. 9 at 2:30  
Direct from a Notable London Success  
CORNELLIA OTIS SKINNER  
In Her Original Character Sketches  
Tickets at Box Office Mgt. James B. Pond

cal. He suffered from an illusion of grandeur. He believed that he could foresee the future. He was a most uncomfortable person.

Mr. Behrman's study of this extraordinary character left us in doubt at moments whether we were assisting at a comedy of bad manners, an investigation of the time idea or a Wall Street melodrama. Yet the author never loses his main thread, and succeeds in weaving his varied dramatic strands around it to produce a unified pattern.

Raphael carries off Ann Carr from the college town to New York as his wife, and in five years has become, as he predicted, a famous financier. People regard him as a genius. He does not deny this, but he himself believes that his "gift" enables him to accomplish his wonders. His wife at last finds him impossible, and is about to leave him. Then suddenly his biggest coup appears to have collapsed. She is again at his side, all consolation, expecting this blow to humanize him. But although his "gift" has failed him, he will resume the fight with his own strength. He has not really changed. She goes. He returns to telephonic battle.

The production, except for a few rituals not unnatural on a first night, was excellent. It has been said that Mr. Lunt and Miss Foutanne lend by their artistry a fictitious value to parts and plays of little worth. Here the play possesses a realization of roles in which the "naturalistic" school of acting finds an appropriate medium. Mr. Leslie accomplished a hard-bit portrait. Mr. Emery was amusing as the traducer, dry professor.

The 10-year-old question as to the disposal of the nitrate plants and Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals in the various phases of municipal utility problems were ably discussed by outstanding speakers. The league pledged itself to the active support in every way possible to the movement to bring about Government operation of the power and nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals in urging support to enactment of the Muscle Shoals problem and Congress was urged to enact suitable legislation for the operation of the \$150,000,000 project of the Government in resolutions adopted by the league, which further stated that longer delay would be intolerable and that the league is irrevocably opposed to the sale or lease of this great public asset to any private company for private exploitation.

Resolutions were also adopted calling for the formation of state organizations throughout America to affiliate with the League in protecting it against unfavorable legislation; and a third resolution protested against the allocation of any electric power from the Boulder Dam project in Colorado to any corporation distributing electric energy for profit, if such energy is desired by a public agency.

"That the plants be operated for the benefit of the farmers and power consumers is the primary consideration," Hugo L. Black, Senator of Alabama stated in outlining his attitude toward the Muscle Shoals project. Senator Black advocates operation of the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals for manufacture of fixed nitrogen with production of by-products optional with the lessee, and surplus power generated at Wilson Dam available to the municipalities of the district for distribution to the household industries.

Visitors inspected Nitrate Plant No. 2, Wilson Dam contains approximately 1,300,000 cubic yards of concrete and is conceded to be the largest concrete dam in the world, employing 5000 men in its construction and at the height of operations, Capt. H. D. Riley, commanding officer of Wilson Dam, said.

The majority of municipally owned plants in Texas have records reading like romance in business, declared B. W. McKenzia, Mayor of Denton, Tex. Carl D. Thompson of Chicago, secretary of the league, declared the situation here "the most astonishing

## Rockefeller 3d, Like Any Young Man, Must Learn Before He Earns Big Pay

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Seventy-one years ago a young man of 19 had just become a partner in the firm of Clark & Rockefeller, commission merchants, which was to add another partner later and engage in the oil business.

The grandson of that young man has just been "hired" for an eight-hour-day job at 26 Broadway, where the Standard Oil Company has a 24-story building and the multiple interests of the Rockefeller organization are represented. Here the huge Rockefeller fortune is administered. He was taken directly into the oak-paneled room hung with old tapestries and where red and brown bindings are a rich color on shelves behind leaded glass panes, and seated alongside the carved throne-like chair of his father, John D. Rockefeller Jr.

"My son, John," said Mr. Rockefeller to the semicircle of reporters whom he had assembled for an informal interview upon his son's entrance into the business world and to whom John was to speak for himself.

The grandfather of John D. Rockefeller 3d launched himself upon his career of wealth and power after devoting to his preparation only the years necessary to get a public school education. John D. Rockefeller 3d is a graduate of Princeton and has just returned home from what would have been called in other days his grand tour, which took him around the world and gave him audience with King Alfonso of Spain, Ramsay MacDonald, British Labor Prime Minister, and Marshal Chiang Hsueh-ling, overlord of Manchuria. He is 23 years old.

"What are you going to be paid?" he was asked.

"Just what any other young man would be paid," John D. Rockefeller Jr. interposed.

To the list of questions as to his ideas on industry, philanthropy, politics or life, the young Rockefeller showed a wish to be obliging, but he was modest. He refused to give opinion on the League of Nations, American politics and other general subjects on which he believed his opinion to be of no value.

"Would you like to go out in the oil fields and work with the overalls?"

"I think it would be interesting, but I imagine I can be of more use here, helping my father."

The third Rockefeller, like the second 32 years ago, will begin immediately to sit in conferences with officials directing all his family's economic and philanthropic interests.

## MUSCLE SHOALS DISPOSITION IS AGAIN URGED

Disposal of Nitrate Plants Discussed by Public Ownership League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Ala.—With an urgent and forceful appeal for immediate disposition of the Government's Muscle Shoals properties for the making of fertilizer and sale of surplus power to municipalities, counties and states, and the adoption of resolutions on matters pertaining to public ownership and operation of utilities, the Public Ownership League of America, which sponsors in Canada and the United States the public ownership and operation of natural resources, closed the four-day session of its annual convention.

The 10-year-old question as to the disposal of the nitrate plants and Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals in the various phases of municipal utility problems were ably discussed by outstanding speakers. The league pledged itself to the active support in every way possible to the movement to bring about Government operation of the power and nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals in urging support to enactment of the Muscle Shoals problem and Congress was urged to enact suitable legislation for the operation of the \$150,000,000 project of the Government in resolutions adopted by the league, which further stated that longer delay would be intolerable and that the league is irrevocably opposed to the sale or lease of this great public asset to any private company for private exploitation.

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He will hear reports of what is being done, and will have an opportunity to do much reading, his father said.

When Mr. Rockefeller was asked if he would lead his son along the lines of his own training, he replied that he hoped he would turn out "a great deal better than I have."

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6 Via Mizner, Palm Beach  
EST. 1896

in America," with only one-eighth of the total capacity of the plants being used and the rest going to waste. "State regulatory commissions have proven inadequate to control and to regulate the electric power interests, because of the tremendous far-reaching, intercorporate relations, holding companies and combinations of the power groups," said Joseph F. Nichols, Mayor of Greenville, Tex.

Had the 1927 flood waters of the Mississippi River been held in reservoirs in the upper Yellowstone, Missouri, Platte, Republican, Kaw, Arkansas and Ohio rivers, such a flood could not have occurred nor could the disastrous drought of 1926," said William Madgett, Mayor of Hastings, Neb., in advocating flood control in the Mississippi basin through construction of locks and dams on the tributaries of the upper Mississippi.

## Labor Emphasizes Anti-Duties Policy

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—William Graham, president of the House of Commons, when asked in the House of Commons several questions regarding the dumping of foreign goods in Great Britain stated that the Government had made it perfectly clear that it was not prepared to support protective duties in any guise. He mentioned that the Government had accepted an invitation to a forthcoming conference at Geneva the object of which was to conclude a definite international agreement among the League of Nations members and non-member states, not to increase protective tariffs above the present level for a period of two or three years.

Asked whether in view of the success of Lord Dabernon's recent economic mission to South America, it was proposed to send similar missions to other parts of the world, Mr. Graham said that the question was under consideration but he was unable yet to make any official announcement.

## FORD WORKS HELP IRISH FREE STATE

DUBLIN (AP)—The latest official statistics of Free State trade show an increase both in imports and exports. A large item in the exports is due to the establishment in Cork of the Ford works for the manufacture of agricultural tractors for Europe. This has meant employment for more than 4000 hands, and the export of tractors amounted for the first nine months of the year to nearly 1,000,000.

In the nine months the import trade with the United States has increased from \$13,510,680 worth to \$18,251,570. Exports to America show an increase from \$990,795 to \$3,079,570.

## CANADIAN JUVENILE EDITORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
TORONTO, Ont.—Two hundred juvenile editors who conduct school and collegiate magazines gathered here from all parts of Ontario to exchange views and receive ideas. Sir Robert Falconer, principal of the University of Toronto, addressed the building journalists.

## ITALIANS OPPOSE FASCISM, SAYS PROF. ROSSELLI

Ex-Political Prisoner Makes Serious Charges Against Present Regime

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Prof. Carlo Rosselli, ex-professor of economics at Genoa University, and later a political prisoner who escaped from the Island of Lipari, is now visiting London.

When his wife, an English woman, was sent to the island by the Fascist, in reprisal, it is said, for her husband's escape, the immediate protests of the English press hastened her release.

The Manchester Guardian now publishes an interview with Prof. Rosselli in which the latter declares that Benito Mussolini has "created an abyss" among Italians, that "an armed oligarchy, possessing all the instruments of power, represents a minority to which the people of Italy generally in their hearts are opposed."

He charges that torture is freely employed in prison upon men who are incarcerated by the thousands, "without trial, whose only crime was that they were not in sympathy with the régime, or if they attempted to go abroad not for political reasons but merely to find a job."

Professor Rosselli said that together with Ferruccio Parri he had helped the Social Democrat leader, Filippo Turati, "to escape from Italy where his life was in danger." For this "crime" the two friends were both sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment, and at the end of that time, instead of being released, they were sent for five years to the island, from which, after two years, the professor escaped.

Forced into promiscuity with common criminals, their lives, he said, were full of suffering and humiliation. "From a general viewpoint the large prisons of northern Italy are not so bad but they are so crowded that three and sometimes four prisoners are put into cells meant for one, and there they live night and day except for an hour when they take exercise in a small yard."

In the small prisons and in all the prisons, large and small, in southern Italy, said Professor Rosselli, conditions were terrible. Refined, delicate young women, the best families, he said, as well as mothers with babies were imprisoned in cells with common criminals. The professor stated that the institution of reprisals against the families of anti-Fascists had now become part of Italy's legal system. Fathers paid for their sons and wives for their husbands, he alleged. Thousands of Italian homes had been ransacked and furniture destroyed in front of helpless women.

Because he was a friend of Professor Salvemini, the apartments in which Professor Rosselli lived with his mother had been treated in this way and his mother's furniture destroyed. The railway journey to the

prison was one of his hardest experiences, he said. Chained and handcuffed, the political prisoners traveled in special wagons divided into tiny cells without light or air. He was, he said, handcuffed for 150 hours. Distances in Italy were great and as the prisoners were taken by stages, spending intervals at various prisons en route, the usual journey of 24 hours often took a political prisoner 15 to 40 days.

Sometimes prisoners were allowed to travel handcuffed by fast trains, but this was expensive, for they had to pay fares for themselves and their guards. In conclusion, Professor Rosselli spoke of the tremendous change in Italian opinion regarding Signor Mussolini after the murder of Matteotti, the Socialist deputy. "The day when we reverse the Fascist régime," he said, "will be in the name of Matteotti. That is Mussolini's nightmare."

## CAROLINA FORESTER STUDIES PHILIPPINES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mugh M. Curran, forester for the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture, on leave of absence, has started for the University of the Philippines at Los Banos, where he will complete work he started there a dozen years ago. One of his tasks will be to measure the growth and determine the age of certain tropical trees.

Mr. Curran has done extensive forestry work in South America, the Philippines and in other places throughout the world. He, with his family, expects to arrive at Los Banos later part of December. He will probably be engaged there for two years, after which he will come back to the States.

## GASOLINE TAX CUT FROM INCOME RETURN

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau has ruled that the tax imposed by Rhode Island on gasoline and other products used in propelling motor vehicles is deductible in the income tax return of the consumer who pays it and to whom it is not refunded.

It held, however, that if the tax is added to or made a part of the business expense of such consumer, it cannot be deducted by him separately as a tax.

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## MELLON MAKES PROPOSALS FOR TAX CHANGES

Excess of Receipts, Secretary Says, Due to Increase in Individual Incomes

WASHINGTON (P)—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, placed a tax reduction plan formally before Congress on Dec. 4, along with a statement that business was good in 1929 and promised to be good in 1930.

Citing a surplus of Treasury receipts over expenditures of \$184,000,000 for the fiscal year ended last June 30, and estimating \$225,000,000 would be available for the 12 months ending next June 30 and \$122,000,000 for 1931, he suggested the following rate changes:

A reduction on normal incomes and corporation incomes of 1 per cent, making the levy on individual incomes 1 1/2 per cent on the first \$4,000, 2 per cent on the next \$4,000, and 4 per cent on all above that figure, with a drop from 12 to 11 per cent on corporations.

Speaking of the surpluses, the Secretary said the excess of receipts was due to a great increase in individual income, which in 1928 showed a gain of \$2,000,000,000 in profits from sale of capital assets, due to trading on the stock market. It was difficult to determine, he said, what effect the precipitous decline of security values would have on security transactions "which unquestionably yielded a very large income in 1928 and the first eight months of the calendar year 1929."

### No Note of Pessimism

Most of the Secretary's annual report, containing his recommendations, dealt with conditions which seemed to him to be a temporary market plunge, but it contained no note of pessimism for the future. As to last year he said business enjoyed a "highly satisfactory year."

Because the indicated surplus in the fiscal year 1930 might be of the temporary variety he urged Congress to make the tax reduction through resolution, so that while it would give the taxpayers the benefit of the prosperous year, and could be retained next year if found warranted, it would prevent the return to the present state without any further action.

In making his tax reduction recommendation the Secretary said that the public debt was being adequately

cared for and pointed out that the total had been reduced from \$17,604,290,562 to \$16,931,197,747 in the fiscal year 1929. He presented estimates showing that in the present fiscal year (1930) the Treasury expected to collect \$4,249,263,434 and estimated expenditures at \$4,023,681,900 while in 1931 it expects to collect \$4,225,727,666 and spend \$4,102,935,700.

In asking that the corporation tax be reduced 1 per cent the Secretary pointed to statistics which he said showed that corporations were taxed 24.46 per cent of their income whereas 2,059,000 individuals had an average rate of taxation of 0.46 per cent.

### Those Who Contribute

"The number of individuals contributing directly to the support of the Federal Government through the federal income tax has been strictly limited," the report said, "and, of those contributing the vast majority pay but an insignificant amount at a very low rate. Of 2,434,600 individuals returned but \$32,861,000 of income tax, while 375,000 individuals returned a net tax of \$1,109,000,000. The average rate of tax on the net incomes of the 2,059,000 individuals was 0.42 per cent, whereas the million of individuals who owned stock in corporations were that year paying through corporations 12 per cent on the profits of the business enterprise in which they were shareholders." The figures were from a study of the 1927 returns.

In 1927, the Secretary continued, the corporations paid \$5,739,000,000 in dividends so that for every dollar in dividends they declared, they paid 46 cents in taxes.

Mr. Mellon declared the Federal Reserve Board had endeavored to guard against undue extension of credit through speculative channels and to conserve the country's resources for the purpose of meeting the future requirements of industry and trade. He called attention to the extension of group banking and urged that Congress study the situation. Out of 8707 banks in the Federal Reserve System 354 were operating 2291 branches, he said.

## HOOVER BUDGET ASKS \$3,830,445,231 FROM CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

amounts of individuals and corporations, applicable to 1929 incomes and payable in the calendar year 1930.

"This will afford either directly or indirectly relief to the maximum number of taxpayers. Our effort will be to conduct our financial requirements so as to continue the benefits of reduced taxation for succeeding calendar years. It would not, how-



ever, at this time be safe to extend the period of the reduction. A year hence we will know more definitely whether the condition of our finances justifies a continuation or extension of the reduction."

### Further Reduction Indicated

Mr. Hoover's statement that he would seek to "continue the benefits of reduced taxation for succeeding calendar years," was taken in some quarters to mean further tax cuts in the future, while others put it down merely as a pledge to continue the latest cut during the rest of his administration.

The President's first budget calls for estimated appropriations of \$3,830,445,231.86 plus whatever further sums are expended for the Federal Farm Board's revolving loan funds. This 1931 budget estimate is a reduction of \$145,696,000 under appropriations for 1930, but the difference is practically wiped out when the \$150,000,000 appropriation for the farm board in 1930 is subtracted, for which no similar estimate has yet been made for the coming year.

Much of what Mr. Hoover tells Congress was covered in his informal press statement given at the White House, at which time he explained that the Farm Board appropriation would be submitted later. An estimate for the cost of the Boulder Dam project would also be submitted, he said.

### Big Increases for Construction Work

and flood control are contained in Mr. Hoover's budget. The flood control item is raised \$5,000,000; the rivers and harbors item a similar

amount and at the same time completion of the Ohio River work will release an additional \$5,000,000.

A vast building program is envisaged, with total expenditure of about \$59,500,000 in the fiscal year 1930. Previous "unavoidable delays," Mr. Hoover said, "have been overcome." He anticipated completion of 24 new or enlarged buildings in the fiscal year 1930, and 40 in the fiscal year 1931.

"The program," Mr. Hoover said, "calls for total expenditure of approximately \$300,000,000, in addition to the proceeds of sale of abandoned property."

The budget carries increased appropriations for the Indian service of \$3,100,000 with Mr. Hoover's statement that additional help in this quarter should commence immediately. Forest protection appropriations are increased by \$2,000,000.

The budget message carries explanations of appropriations for national defense, including the work on the two cruisers already laid down; on the air service, and on the French debt agreement.

### SWITZERLAND RATIFIES PACT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Switzerland is the fifty-sixth nation to ratify the Kellogg peace pact. Marc Peter, Minister from Switzerland, deposited in the State Department his Government's instrument of ratification.

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FIVE MINUTES FROM THE BOSTON GARDENS

## SULLIVAN FILLS WARREN'S SEAT IN THE SENATE

Governor of Wyoming Appoints Republican National Committeeman

### CHEYENNE, Wyo. (P)—Patrick J.

Sullivan, of Casper, Republican National Committeeman from Wyoming for the last 20 years, has been appointed by Governor Frank C. Emery to represent this State in the United States Senate until a successor to the late Francis E. Warren is chosen at a special election to be held late next month. Word of the appointment was conveyed to Mr. Sullivan in Casper and he accepted. He said he would visit Cheyenne to

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### With Congress Day by Day

Senate continued debate on Norris resolution to deny William S. Vare of Pennsylvania a seat.

Interstate Commerce Committee resumed investigation of radio, telephone and telegraph communication.

Elections Committee discussed action on Vare-Wilson contest.

House Ways and Means Committee held hearings on \$160,000,000 tax reduction program.

Republican Committee on Committees assigns members to committees.

Patronage Committee criticized collection by promissory notes of Republican campaign funds in Texas.

Increase of \$50,000,000 in appropriation for road building asked in bill by Senator Phipps, Republican, Colorado.

Two bills introduced to stop speculation in securities on margin introduced by Representative Kelly, Pennsylvania, and Representative Cross, Texas.

Bill introduced to extend public buildings program.

### Shakespeare Library to Rise in Capital

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—"Grant Row," old landmark on Capitol Hill, is being razed to make place for a Shakespearean library building, designed to have international significance.

The library building is made possible by a foundation established by Henry C. Folger, New York capitalist, former president of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and author of many monographs on Shakespeare. In it will be housed the 20,000-volume library of Shakespeareana collected by Mr. Folger and said to be the finest of the kind in America.

Plans for the edifice, in addition to a huge reading room, call for a large exhibition gallery and a reproduction of an Elizabethan theater. The completed development will cost close to \$1,500,000, it is estimated.

The exterior will be of pure white marble and in classical architectural style similar to that of the Library of Congress and the proposed United States Supreme Court Building, near which it is to stand. The structure has been designed by Paul Philippe Cret, noted Philadelphia architect, who was one of the designers of the home of the Pan-American Union here.

### BIRMINGHAM HUSHES ITS TRAFFIC BELLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Whether traffic signal lights should be changed by ringing bells in changing from "stop" to "go" colors, and vice versa, has been decided on the side of silence by the Birmingham police department. Ever since traffic lights were established in the city, a bell has indicated the change in the color of the signals.

A recent experiment, however, showed traffic got along better without bells. Motorists watched the lights more carefully and moved on promptly. And then the silencing of the bells made for a quieter city.

### WHEAT GROWERS GET LOAN OF \$1,000,000

WASHINGTON (P)—A commodity loan of \$1,000,000 has been granted the South Dakota Wheat Growers' Association of Aberdeen, S. D., by the Federal Farm Board.

The \$1,000,000 will be used to supplement loans obtained by the South Dakota association from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at Omaha, Neb. It will enable the association to make advances to its grower members in line with the wheat loan policy announced by the Farm Board last month.

### YORK HALL TO BE MUSEUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YORKTOWN, Va.—York Hall, old Nelson House, will be made a museum and opened to the public. A board will supervise its management, and it is expected that the work of getting the house in readiness for the opening will commence at once. Everything in the place will remain as it is.

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receive his credentials and would leave immediately for Washington.

Announcement of Mr. Sullivan's selection came at the close of a meeting in Cheyenne of the Republican State Central Committee, at which the Casper oil and sheep man was in-

Mr. Sullivan came to Wyoming in 1883, the same year he reached New York City from Ireland, the place of his birth. He arrived in Rawlins, a sheep center, and from humble beginnings in this industry soon accumulated a substantial income. Later he was in the thick of activities during the Salt Creek oil boom, and is reputed to have become wealthy through operations there.

During the 41 years he has lived in Wyoming, Mr. Sullivan served 18 years as State Senator, two years as a member of the State House of Representatives, six years as chairman of the Republican State Committee, and is a former mayor of Casper.

### SHOES MERGER ARGUED IN SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON (P)—The International Shoe Company of St. Louis, through Charles Nagel, has urged the Supreme Court to approve its purchase of the W. H. McElwain Company of Boston, for which it paid \$9,400,000. It insisted that the Federal Trade Commission and the Circuit Court of Appeals was wrong in holding that the purchase was illegal, and claimed that the McElwain company was insolvent.

John Lord O'Brien, of the Department of Justice, denied that the McElwain company was insolvent, and asserted that the McElwain, at the time of its purchase, was the fourth largest shoe manufacturing company in the world.

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## SELF SERVICE SYSTEM URGED ON MOTOR FINES

Public Works Department Sees No Need of Having Criminal Record

Disposition of minor infractions of the motor vehicle laws, rules and regulations without a criminal record is provided in a legislative proposal of the State Department of Public Works, included in a report filed today with the clerk of the Senate.

The measure would require a police officer who witnesses a minor infraction to give notice to the offender to appear before the clerk of the District Court having jurisdiction, at any time during office hours, not later than five days after the time of the violation.

Notices, which would be provided by the registrar of motor vehicles, would contain the name, address, operator's license number of the offender, the registration number of the vehicle involved, time and place of the violation, specific offense charged and the time and place of the appearance. Such notice, the measure provides, would be signed by the officer and the offender and the officer shall give the offender the notice at the time of the violation.

At the completion of every four of duty, the officer would be required to file two copies of the notice to his commanding officer who would in turn present one to the clerk of the district court before whom the offender had been notified to appear.

The measure further provides that the clerk of the court shall maintain a docket of all such notices and in case any offender fails to appear shall notify the registrar, who shall revoke the right of such person to operate or his operator's license. Such right or license would not be reinstated until the court notifies the registrar of the disposition of the case in accordance with law.

Provision is made to allow an offender to be represented before the clerk of court by conveying such authority in writing. Any offender, or representative, the bill provides, may request the clerk of the court that the offense charged be taken for confessed and unless it appears that it is the fourth or more offense charged against such person for a violation committed within the jurisdiction of the district court within a period of 12 months, may pay the clerk such fine or forfeiture as may be established.

The chief justice of the Boston Municipal Court would establish the standard of fines for that court, while the standing order of the administrative committee of the district courts would do likewise for those courts.

If a person does not desire to avail himself of the procedure set up in the measure, or if it is his fourth or more offense in that district court, it is provided that the clerk shall notify the officer writing the notice to proceed with criminal action.

## Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, Columbia Road and Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

**FLORIDA**  
Jacksonville: Church Edifice, First and Laura Streets, and Springfield boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10.  
St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

**TAMPA**: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.

**GEORGIA**  
Atlanta (Second Church): Paramount Theater, 3 p. m., Dec. 8.

**MARYLAND**  
Baltimore (Second Church): Stanley Theater, North Howard Street, near Franklin Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 8.

**MASSACHUSETTS**  
Winthrop: Winthrop Theater, Winthrop Centre, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 8.

**NEW JERSEY**  
East Orange: Strand Theater, Main and Grove Streets, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 8.

**ORANGE**: Church Building, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 12.

**PASSAIC**: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 8.

**PAERSON** (Second Church): Lyceum Theater, 123 Van Houten Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 8.

**WESTFIELD**: Westfield High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

**NEW YORK**  
Bath: Court House, 8 p. m., Dec. 9.  
Jackson Heights: Church Auditorium, Fillmore Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 12.

**JAMICA**: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 9.

**LYNBROOK**: Lynbrook High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 9.

**NEW YORK (First Church)**: Church Edifice, Central Park, West, and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 9.

**NEW YORK (Tenth Church)**: Church Auditorium, 171 Macdougall Street, 12 m. and 1 p. m., Dec. 9.

**RICHTON HILL**: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10.

**UTICA**: Church Edifice, Genesee Street and Avery Place, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—Lancaster: Odd Fellows Hall, 213 West Chestnut Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 8.

**GO-GAS PLEA DENIED**  
WASHINGTON (P)—The Supreme Court has refused to pass on the

**Hunt's Lunch**  
We serve the best.  
292 WASHINGTON STREET  
1370 BEACON STREET  
BROOKLINE

**Delicious Food at Reasonable Prices**  
MEN and WOMEN

efforts of certificate holders in the Go-Gas Company of Massachusetts to set aside foreclosure proceedings, under which the filling stations of the company have been conveyed to the Unity Petroleum Corporation.

## Democrats Launch Union in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK.—The Democratic Union, in pursuance of its purpose of "welding together the vast number of loyal Democrats in New York State into a vigorous, militant and united organization," has just announced through its chairman, James A. Beha, a plan to organize a Democratic club in each of the more than 8000 election districts in the State.

Harold Payson, secretary of the union, declared the response to the appeal for a concerted state-wide effort to strengthen the party had surpassed expectations.

Following the organization of the union on Nov. 9 by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, a bulletin was issued, calling for the enrollment of from two to four "key" men or women in each election district. This bulletin also announced a dues paying plan of financing through the union not only the entire state campaign next fall but the educational preliminary work, with a graded scale of membership fees ranging from \$4 for active members to \$500 for sustaining members. District clubs in New York City, the bulletin announced, would be supported wholly, or in large part, by the union headquarters here at 331 Madison Avenue. Offices have also been opened at Albany and Utica, and one is proposed for Buffalo.

The union is hopeful of a success in the State, Mr. Payson said, that will encourage the adoption of the scheme by Democratic organizations in other states throughout the country. He refused to state how much the state-wide appeal had netted the union financially.

## New York Chinese Buy Nevada Carp

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
TONOPAH, Nev.—Those who have traversed this desert land, by automobile or Pullman car, and gazed over the millions of acres of sage brush and cacti-covered flats and noted the treeless, rock-ribbed mountain ranges, will find it hard to believe that carloads of fish are being shipped to New York City from this land of "long distances and few water holes."

These shipments are now being made from the little water-tank station of Thorne, but a short distance from Lake Walker and the Schurz Indian agency. Lake Walker, 33 miles long, is not fed by any stream and grows smaller each year; aged Indians tell of a time when it was more than 100 miles long and 50 miles wide.

A ready sale was found for them among Japanese residents of Los Angeles. Now two and three carloads a month are going to New York City merchants, who sell the carp to the Chinese.

## MISSISSIPPI PRIZE DECADE AGO; RETURNS TO WIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO.—Re-entering college 10 years after he had dropped out and trying again for an oratorical prize he had missed a chance at a decade ago, C. DeWitt Norton of Northwestern University this year won the honor he sought. The event was the 15th annual Frances E. Willard oratorical contest.

The significance in human progress of the world movement against alcohol and narcotic drugs was the subject of the contest. The winner traced the history of alcohol, pointing out that for centuries it had held a place of influence only to have its true nature discerned and its prestige lost.

**FALMOUTH**

**WILLYS-KNIGHT Six**

For smartness of line, richness of color, and perfection of fit, the Willys-Knight Six can be compared only with the most expensive custom-built car. It is the largest, most beautiful and most powerful Knight-engineered car ever offered at so low a price. It gives you the convenience of "Finger Tip Control"—a single button located in the center of the steering wheel, which controls starter, lights and horn.

Boston Whippet-Knight Corporation  
533 Commonwealth Avenue at Kenmore Station  
BOSTON

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130 BOYLSTON STREET  
Convenient to Theatre and Shopping Districts

A DELICIOUS PLACE TO ENJOY DELICIOUS FOODS AT POPULAR PRICES—AND AMID THE ROMANTIC ATMOSPHERE OF SUNNY SPAIN

**MENU SUGGESTIONS**

Scotch Broth with Barley 20c  
Fried Cape Scallops, Tartar Sauce, Mashed Potatoes 65c  
Braised Ox Joints, en casserole 45c  
Roast Loin of Pork, Apple Sauce, Browned Potatoes 60c  
Fricassee of Chicken with Peas, Dumpling and Potatoes 75c  
Macaroon Ice Cream 15c

**OTHER GINTER RESTAURANTS**  
Wedgwood—531 Washington St. Ambassador—41 Winter St.  
Regina—461 Washington St.  
Also Band Box Luncheons at 126 Tremont St.—107 Federal St.

## CIVIC THEATER OF MIAMI MOVES INTO NEW HOUSE

President Tells of Work Done by Its Hundreds of Voluntary Workers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MIAMI, Fla.—The Civic Theater of Greater Miami is about to celebrate a success not surpassed, during the three years of its existence, by any other organization of its kind by moving into a new home specially built for it, at a cost of \$100,000 by the Biscayne Boulevard Company.

The two-story concrete-and-tile building is being completed on Biscayne Boulevard, at Sixteenth Street. Robert L. Weed, the architect, has followed the modern trend in its architectural simplicity. The theater auditorium, which seats 300, departs completely from the old idea of elaborate ornamentation, rather suggesting the plan of the Guild Theater in New York, in its simplicity and severity, being merely a practical place for the staging of plays. A modern interior is caught in the proscenium arch, which is built in a series of planes. Doors will open between the acts into a charming private garden where refreshments will be provided.

Of our 1000 members from 200 to 300 appear as actors in plays each season and nearly all the other members are ready to serve in one capacity or another as called upon. Out of our membership comes our scene painters, costume makers, our makeup experts and our "board of managers." These last mentioned see that any play we are producing has any unusual props and accessories it may require. They even watch for striking gowns seen at social functions and undertake to borrow them when desired.

The Civic Theater carries on an interesting line of work outside its public productions. Every member who desires is given a tryout at reading lines and is catalogued as to type and capabilities. An evening of "laboratory plays," one-act plays without costume or scenery, is given frequently. Sometimes in the laboratory a full-length play is presented with a different cast for each act, rehearsed under a different director. Ticket selling, ushering, publicity writing—every activity connected with the theater is carried on by volunteers from the membership.

**Phillips Pays Tribute to Canadian People**  
TORONTO, Ont.—"I want to pass on to the people of the United States that Canadians are a people of vision and of love of justice; that they are young and vigorous and confident in their destiny as great nation within the British Commonwealth of Nations," said William Phillips, Canada's first Minister from Washington.

Mr. Phillips thought that the Briand-Kellogg pact for the renunciation of war is the outstanding event of the year. The second in importance was the visit of Britain's Prime Minister to Washington and his conversations with President Hoover. "I believe that it has done more to put American and British relations where they should be than anything that has occurred within my memory," stated Mr. Phillips. "It is not alone the United States and Great Britain that will be the beneficiaries, but every people on the face of this earth." Mr. Phillips was Canada's first Minister from Washington, staying for 2½ years.

"We have demonstrated that Miami not only has a lively appreciation of good plays," said Mrs. Winifred Kates-James, president of the Civic Theater and herself formerly head of the dramatic department at Wesleyan University, "but that it possesses an amazing amount of local talent."

"I doubt if any theater anywhere has ever been the product of a co-operation more complete and far-reaching on the part of its community. Of our 1000 members from 200 to 300 appear as actors in plays each season and nearly all the other members are ready to serve in one capacity or another as called upon. Out of our membership comes our scene painters, costume makers, our makeup experts and our "board of managers." These last mentioned see that any play we are producing has any unusual props and accessories it may require. They even watch for striking gowns seen at social functions and undertake to borrow them when desired."

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**French Steel Output Gains**  
PARIS.—French production of steel ingots totaled 848,000 tons in September, compared with 762,000 tons in September. Pig iron production totaled 894,000 tons, compared with 831,000 tons in September.

**"Say it with Flowers"**  
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

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**new in principle**  
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radio section, second floor, annex

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**JORDAN MARSH COMPANY**  
BOSTON

**BABY VOLSTEAD REPEAL ACT UP TO LEGISLATURE**

Issue May Go to Voters in 1930 If Bill Is Defeated

A referendum petition seeking the repeal of the Massachusetts "Baby Volstead" Act has been filed with the Secretary of State. The petition contains 32,045 signatures and was sponsored by the Constitutional Liberty League.

The petition places the repeal before the state Legislature. In the event that the Legislature refuses to repeal the state prohibition enforcement act, the question then may be taken before the voters at the November, 1930, election, by filing a supplementary petition.

"There are several reasons why we want to repeal the law," Julian Codman, general counsel of the league, declared. "In the first place we want to repeal the law for the reason that it is a constant source of corruption and a temptation to some of our police either to ignore their duty or purposely violate it for a price. Secondly, its enforcement is not really desired, as is shown by the refusal of its supporters to vote money for its support, and thirdly, it at least subjects a man to the danger of being

convicted of a crime under federal law and tried again for the same offense under the state law."

The filing of the petition was the signal for direct protest by dry leaders throughout the State. It was criticized in statements issued by Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, prominent prohibition advocate, and Arthur Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

"The adherents of the league," Mr. Davis said, "can get little comfort from the President's message. They insist upon selecting the particular laws which they will obey. Of such the President says, 'They undermine the safety of their country. They condone and traffic with crime. They are indifferent to it and to the punishment of the criminal.' Of such the President says are those who make up 'the most effective agency for the breakdown of society.'"

**GARMENT WORKERS' UNION VOTES TO STRIKE**

CLEVELAND, O. (P)—Strike of approximately 45,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York City was authorized by unanimous vote of 200 delegates of the union in convention here.

Voices on proposed strikes in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore and Toledo, O., also are to be taken at the session. If they are approved, approximately 100,000 members of the union may be affected. Resolutions favoring the strikes were approved by a strike committee.

The following statement was issued from the offices of the Boston & Maine Railroad in connection with the Associated Press dispatch from New York:

"It has been known for some months that substantial blocks of Boston & Maine stock had changed hands, but we know of no attempt at control by any new interests."

In answer to an inquiry concerning a reported substantial stock ownership in New Haven by Pennroad Corporation the following statement was made by E. G. Buckland, chairman of the board of directors of the New Haven Company:

"The management has no knowledge of any substantial change in ownership of New Haven stock and the records of the company show no such change."

## Pennroad Purchases of Rail Stocks Defended as Outside I. C. C. Purview

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK.—W. U. Moyer, vice-president of the Pennroad Corporation, refused to affirm or deny the report that Pennroad has bought or plans to buy substantial blocks of stock in the Boston & Maine and New Haven Railroads.

"We have no statement to make on this matter," he said. "The Pennroad Corporation is a company organized for the purpose of buying and selling securities in other companies as an investment trust."

Reports from Washington to the effect that the Interstate Commerce Commission's annual report, soon to be made public, would go thoroughly into the matter of railroad investment trusts, organized by railroads and subsequently disowned by them, discussing the degree of supervision, if any, which the commission may exercise over their activities, were brought to Mr. Moyer's attention. He repeated his former statement that the Pennroad Corporation was an independent company.

This statement has previously been construed by him to mean that it is beyond the purview of the Commerce Commission. In its purchases and sales of stocks of railroad companies.

The resignation was offered on Nov. 27 after disension centered about the new Ghent University.

**JASPAR RE-FORMS BELGIAN CABINET**

BRUSSELS (P)—Henri Jaspar, Premier, has reconstituted his Cabinet with all the old ministers included. The official gazette published a royal decree refusing to accept the resignation of the former Cabinet.

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**short or long**

The over-night case above comes in various colors of ecru with handsome enamel fittings. An additional feature (not shown) is a protective cover of matching velvet. In 16-inch size. \$75

A case that is both practical and smart is this one of black or copper horsehide with composition fittings in royal tortoise. The corners are rounded and the locks nickel. 16-inch size. \$35

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With its amazing all-steel cabinet . . . so easy to clean, so completely sanitary . . . and its hermetically sealed, trouble proof, quiet mechanism . . . the General Electric Refrigerator is a housekeeping convenience that every woman will welcome with a sigh of relief.

Come in and study its many superiorities. And remember there are more than 350,000 in use and not one owner has spent a single dollar for repairs or service.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC ALL-STEEL REFRIGERATOR**

Now You Can Make Real Ice Cream at Home—

—in the GENERAL ELECTRIC Refrigerator—without all the tedious cranking you used to dread! SPARKLET "AERATION" does it. Gives a velvety smoothness never before possible in home-made ice cream. Now you can make ice cream with no more trouble than if you were making a salad.

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OF NEW ENGLAND  
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## FEDERAL VOTE OVERTURNS ALL IN AUSTRALIA

Labor Majority Small, and  
New Dissolution Is Expected  
Within Twelvemonth

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
CANNBERRA, Australia—The federal election which was held in Australia in October proved to be the most sensational rout of a Government which has ever occurred in Australia since federation.

Going to the country with a Parliament comprising 29 Nationalists, 13 Country Party, 2 Independents, and 31 Labor Party, Labor achieved victory at the polls by returning with 45 members, the remainder of the House comprising 15 Nationalists, 10 Country Party, and 5 Independents.

For the first time in the history of Australia, and also of the British Empire, the Prime Minister lost his seat. Stanley M. Bruce has been Prime Minister of Australia for 6½ years, in which time he has served the Commonwealth faithfully and well. The election, however, was fought upon an issue which Mr. Bruce knew full well was fraught with grave danger for the Government—the question of the abolition of the Federal Arbitration Court, which since 1904 has regulated and controlled industrial conditions in those industries which have been organized upon an Australia-wide and not a state basis. Since the Federal Court was established, the state Government themselves have come into the field of industrial regulation, and a system of dual control arose.

**Four Times Rejected**  
Four times by means of the referendum has the Federal Government endeavored to get the people of Australia to amend the federal Constitution to give the Commonwealth complete control over industrial matters, and four times this has been refused by the people.

The defeat suffered by the Government was entirely unexpected. Some prominent Nationalists, including several ministers, also lost their seats. The defeat of Mr. Bruce, who was returned at the last election with a majority of 12,000 in his own electorate, was the most sensational aspect of the election. Other ministers defeated were Sir Neville House, Minister for Health; Aubrey Abbott, Minister for Home Affairs; and Charles W. Marr, Assistant Minister, while a further demonstration of the swing to Labor was the reduction of the majority of Henry S. Gull, Minister for Trade and Customs, from 23,000 to 1700 in an electorate which includes some of the better class suburbs of Melbourne.

The advent of a Labor Government in the Commonwealth will have an important bearing upon Australia's relations with the remainder of the world. Labor favors a high tariff for secondary industries. A heavy task awaits the new Administration, of which James H. Scullin, as leader of the Labor Party, is Prime Minister. There is an accumulated deficit of £5,000,000 to be dealt with in the Commonwealth finances, but the most serious obligation which will be cast upon it is that of pacifying the Labor organization.

**The New Ministry**  
The following is the Labor Cabinet which has been formed to carry on the Commonwealth Administration: Prime Minister, Minister for External Affairs and Minister for Industry, James H. Scullin; Attorney-General, Frank Brennan; Postmaster-General and Minister for Works, Joseph A. Lyons; Minister for Trade and Customs, James E. Fenton; Minister for Markets, Parker J. Moloney; Minister for Health and Soldiers Repatriation, Frank Anstey; Minister for Defense, Albert E. Green; Treasurer, Edward G. Theodore; Minister for Home Affairs, Arthur Blakeley; Assistant Minister for Trade and Customs, Frank M. Forde; Assistant Minister for Works, Senator John Barnes; Assistant Minister for Industry, John Beasley.

**DOUKHOBORS DECIDE TO BE LAW-ABIDING**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia's troubles with Doukhobors, which have attracted world-wide attention this autumn are at an end for the present at least, according to advice received by local authorities from the Russian communities. The Sons of Freedom, the radical organization which instigated recent demonstrations against Canadian law, have decided to make no more trouble, it is stated.

While they formed a village of their own at Porto Rico, south of Nelson, with a population of 400, half of them have returned to the communities of the peaceful Doukhobors to settle.

**BOYS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Fifty specially selected boys, ranging in age from 14 to 19 years, are coming to British Columbia from Great Britain next spring under the auspices of the imperial settlement scheme. Some 1300 boys have already been settled on farms.

He also has great ability and will devote himself to his task to the exclusion of all personal motives. One obstacle which the new Government will be up against is the hostility of the Senate, or upper house. For the purpose of the recent election, only the House of Representatives was dissolved. In the Senate Labor has only seven members in a house of 35, so that the Labor Government has little prospect of being able to put into effect any of its theories until it has dissolved the whole Parliament and held another election. The double dissolution, it is confidently expected, will occur within the next 12 months.

## Rumanian Imports Far Exceed Exports

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BUCHAREST—The official statistical bureau of the Ministry of Finance has just announced that during the first nine months of the fiscal year imports exceeded exports by the sum of 2,433,750,091 lei or about \$20,000,000. For the same period last year the difference was even greater, the deficit being 4,758,323,925 lei or nearly \$20,000,000.

This unfavorable trade balance is chiefly due to two causes: poor grain crops and the low price of petroleum products. Although crude oil production has almost doubled during the past four or five years the value received for exports has varied little. However, the above figures do not fully represent the enormous progress the present Government has made to put the State's finances in order. The increase in exports during the present fall season is very appreciable and promises to be even greater in the early spring, due to the fact that great quantities of grain are being held over for the spring markets.

Another factor which weighs heavily in swinging the pendulum of trade in the wrong direction for Rumania is the unusually large and diversified list of imports, the greater part of which are considered necessities, such as automobiles (despite the 50 per cent ad valorem tax), farm machinery, well supplies, railroad supplies and those of electricity, not to mention luxuries. Rumania is rich in raw materials but industry is in its infancy and yet, to be developed.

## Iona University Scheme Modified

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
GLASGOW—In an interview here Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times who is also vice-president of the American League of Nations, has announced that the scheme for erecting on the island of Iona, a recently become somewhat modified, owing to the fact that the philanthropists who were going to support the scheme are not interested in such abstract plans. It is now understood that the scheme is to develop into a technical school or college.

Dr. Finley said that during his stay in this country he has just concluded a series of lectures at Edinburgh University he has discussed the proposals of the American League of Nations with several prominent Scotsmen holding official positions in educational circles. These men, he said, were in sympathy with the aims and ideals of the society, but they had stressed the point that any enterprise should assume a strictly practical form if it were to fulfill its object of helping the Gael.

He himself had no doubt that the funds for the scheme would be forthcoming. At the present time money for a publicity campaign was being collected. Once the campaign fund is ready, Dr. Finley said, the resources for the beginning of the scheme can be gathered in six months.

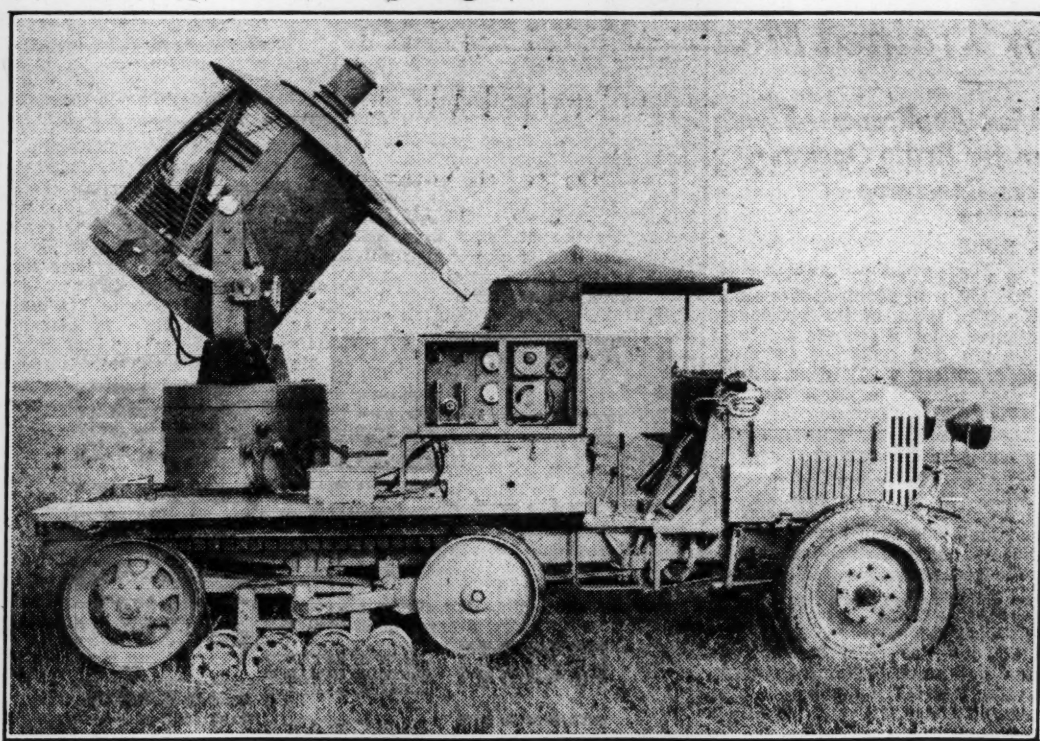
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1929

All Set for Showing Night Air Arrivals Where to Land



Mobile Flood Light, Part of Equipment at Croydon Airfield, Capable of Transportation to Any Part of the Field.

## INDIAN COLLEGE OPENS TO MAKE GOOD CITIZENS

Ideals of Srinivasa Sastri  
That Hindus Be Enlightened  
Nears Fulfillment

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
DURBAN, Natal—How education will help Indians in South Africa to fulfill their civic responsibilities was explained by the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of South Africa, at the opening of the Sastri College of Education in Durban, erected as a combined normal college and high school for Indians.

The Governor-General said that he believed the ideal of Srinivasa Sastri in founding this college was that every Indian who wished to be a good citizen should not only submit cheerfully to the established political, social, and educational systems, but should prepare himself and his children to take their proper place in the life of the country. He realized that the first step in this so-called uplift movement must be education.

"It is hoped eventually," the Earl said, "that the staff will be filled by Indian teachers trained in the college itself."

In reply to the Governor-General's opening address Sir Kurma Raddi, Agent-General for India in South Africa, said: "By opening the doors of this magnificent building you are celebrating what will light a torch which will spread light and knowledge not only within these walls, but also into the lives of the people."

A first edition of Shaw's "Widowers' House" also went to Wells for £80. He had previously picked up the original manuscript of the play at a large price.

The bulk of the correspondence between Mr. Shaw and Mr. Veinreine who produced Mr. Shaw's plays at the Court and Savoy theaters 25 years ago, also went to the New York collector. The top price of £40 brought him Mr. Shaw's unpublished poem to Ellen Terry on her stage jubilee.

One of the big surprises to collectors was the sum of £245 that went for the manuscript of "The Adventures of the Speckled Band," generally considered the favorite of the Sherlock Holmes stories. "The Lost World" found a ready buyer at £160. H. G. Wells shared in the day's success, a collection of first editions bringing a total of £146 (\$730).

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**GEORGE WAUGH'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**SCOTCH HAGGIS**

This Culinary Triumph in 2 and 3-lb. Tins hermetically sealed for export. Cost including postage

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## BIG FLOOD LIGHT ON WHEELS AIDS CROYDON FLYING

World's Latest Inventions  
in Landing Devices at  
British Airfield

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—An important addition to the equipment of the Croydon airfield, one of the most up-to-date landing grounds in the world, is the great rotating flood light mounted on a tractor. The 10 kilowatt double filament lamp for this contrivance is carried in duplicate so that should one fail it takes only a matter of two minutes to get the spare one going. A similar mobile flood light is to be installed at both Bagdad and Basra.

After much experimental work in connection with radio communication between the airfield and aircraft the new apparatus is working very satisfactorily. The transmitting station is at Mitcham Common, the receivers being at Croydon.

The radio station at Cardington can communicate with airships up to a radius of 200 miles. The transmitting energy is now taken direct from the alternating current mains. Remote operation of the station has also been provided for so that the mooring tower officer and the airship control officer can speak direct to the captain of the airship. Experimental work is in progress in the use of directional radio beams to assist pilots traveling along fixed routes when visibility is bad. It is hoped that this may also prove useful to pilots flying across desert country devoid of landmarks.

Considerable developments have taken place in the dissemination of meteorological reports and a new scheme was put into operation. By this weather reports are transmitted on one of three wavelengths allotted to the service, these being distributed in such a way that any station can intercept the maximum number of reports from other regions without interference. Pilots are informed of weather changes while in flight.

**Six Favourite Hymns**  
Blest Christmas Morn  
Shepherd, show me how to go  
Communion Hymn  
O Gentle Presence  
(Words by Mary Baker Eddy)  
God will take care of you  
Joy cometh in the morning  
On 312 Records 14/6 Post free U. K. Accredited Agents for "His Master's Voice" Records. Lists free.  
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ROXBURGHSHIRE, SCOTLAND  
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Specialists in Cellulose Finish.  
Hoods & Side Screens, Radiator Muffs, Rugs, Cushions, etc. Waterproof covers for Lorrys.  
ALL REPAIRS.  
**W. Coates & Sons Ltd.**  
Works: Spring Close, Lenton Nottingham, Eng.  
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That Hindus Be Enlightened  
Nears Fulfillment

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
DURBAN, Natal—How education will help Indians in South Africa to fulfill their civic responsibilities was explained by the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of South Africa, at the opening of the Sastri College of Education in Durban, erected as a combined normal college and high school for Indians.

The Governor-General said that he believed the ideal of Srinivasa Sastri in founding this college was that every Indian who wished to be a good citizen should not only submit cheerfully to the established political, social, and educational systems, but should prepare himself and his children to take their proper place in the life of the country. He realized that the first step in this so-called uplift movement must be education.

"It is hoped eventually," the Earl said, "that the staff will be filled by Indian teachers trained in the college itself."

In reply to the Governor-General's opening address Sir Kurma Raddi, Agent-General for India in South Africa, said: "By opening the doors of this magnificent building you are celebrating what will light a torch which will spread light and knowledge not only within these walls, but also into the lives of the people."

A first edition of Shaw's "Widowers' House" also went to Wells for £80. He had previously picked up the original manuscript of the play at a large price.

The bulk of the correspondence between Mr. Shaw and Mr. Veinreine who produced Mr. Shaw's plays at the Court and Savoy theaters 25 years ago, also went to the New York collector. The top price of £40 brought him Mr. Shaw's unpublished poem to Ellen Terry on her stage jubilee.

One of the big surprises to collectors was the sum of £245 that went for the manuscript of "The Adventures of the Speckled Band," generally considered the favorite of the Sherlock Holmes stories. "The Lost World" found a ready buyer at £160. H. G. Wells shared in the day's success, a collection of first editions bringing a total of £146 (\$730).

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Agreement has been reached internationally for aviation forecasts between neighboring countries. Although flying in Britain is spreading rapidly, thanks to the light airplane clubs, commercial flying is dominated principally by Imperial Airways. These services comprise flights thrice daily between London and Paris in summer and twice daily in winter; the London-Paris-Basel-Zurich service carries on daily flights in summer and twice weekly in winter; London-Ostend is a daily service in summer only; London-Brussels-Cologne flies daily throughout the year; and the Southampton-Channel Islands has a weekly service all the year round.

At the end of 1928 there were 11 light airplane clubs in existence with a membership of 3288, of which 473 held pilot licenses. There were 176 privately owned aircraft as compared with 110 at the end of 1927.

## Y.M.C.A. Work Gains Start in East Indies

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
AMSTERDAM—The Y. M. C. A. through the intermediary of its president Dr. John R. Mott, has given impetus toward starting Y. M. C. A. work in the Dutch East Indies by the Amsterdam sister institution called the *Amsterdamsche Maatschappij der Jongemannen* or Amsterdam Society for Young Men.

Dr. Mott had noticed that in the Dutch East Indies, there was no such thing as the Y. M. C. A. like that in other centers like the British Indies, the Philippines, China, Japan and Korea. As several thousands of young Dutch men are sent out every year from the Netherlands to the Dutch East Indies, it was clear to him that a large field of activity was lying fallow in the Indies. On Mr. Mott's initiative a preliminary Y. M. C. A. committee was appointed in Soerabaja, East Java, in 1926, which sought the help of the A. M. V. J., a society which carries on in Amsterdam the same work as the Y. M. C. A. does in other parts of the world.

Dr. J. Eykman, director of the A. M. V. J., stated that the men of the A. M. V. J. want to serve as Christians and to give of their best to all regardless of creeds. In the Indies this conception will be extended also to the real meaning of the word. In Batavia, Java, Soerabaja and Medan, roomy houses will be set up to welcome the young men when they land in the East, fresh from Europe. There they will find lodgings, expert enlightenment, help and advice. The leader of the house remains his adviser, as long as the young man desires.

The A. M. V. J. in the Netherlands prepares the young men for their task in the East. A five-day informative course enables the young man, who has to depart within a few days, to learn about his equipment, his future life, his new surroundings and the Malay language.

**PERUVIAN ECONOMIC SITUATION**  
LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—President Augusto B. Leguia conferred lengthily with the heads of the Bank of Peru and London and the Italian Bank regarding the present economic situation in Peru and its possible effect on the foreign exchange.

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HARLEY: 12 Piccadilly.  
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HULL: 63 Whitefriargate.  
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## Patent Office in Austria Receives About Dozen Applications Daily

Its Library of 200,000 Works on Technical Subjects Contains  
Details of Every English Patent Since 1620

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
VIENNA—Centenaries and other celebrations are constantly bringing to light the names of Austrians who have brought inventions destined to help greatly in the development of modern engineering. One has only to mention Siegfried Marcus, the inventor of the modern autocar; Ressel, of the ship's screw, without which the giant liner would still be unheard of; Welsbach, from whom the world had the incandescent gas mantle, and many others to show what a rich field is here.

This stream of invention seems in no whit diminished, at any rate to judge from the average of from 10 to 12 patents accepted by the Austrian Patent Office every day. Many more are submitted, and inquiries are received almost daily from all over the world. It has a specialized library of 200,000 works on technical science and kindred subjects. The present Patent Office is housed in the Ministry of National Defense. To English students of patent laws the Vienna library is especially interesting, since it contains a detailed description of all patents in England since 1620.

The patent fees are relatively low here, but the revenue therefrom is nevertheless high because of the constant flow of applicants from abroad as well as at home. The majority of the patents submitted concern mechanical engineering, construction of boilers, motor engines, electrical and wireless appliances, chemical processes, textiles, clothing, traffic devices, clocks and watches and building gadgets.

Comparatively few deal with agriculture, forestry, mining, metal foundries and foodstuffs. There are many inventions that one may describe as "topical," for example, an apparatus for preventing the theft of motorcycles and motorcycles, the furnishing of the small week-end house which has only recently become so fashionable here in imitation of England, aids for the housewife and others.

## Christmas

As this festive season of the year draws near, you will find that you have many presents to buy.

Instead of going from shop to shop, why not come to Cockayne where you may buy almost anything.

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To judge of the work done by the Austrian Patent Office it must be remembered that the standard here is very high. A council of experts, 70 in number, having among its members rectors of the university and leading scholars, consider most carefully each patent submitted.

## Czech Deadlock Laid to Germans

**BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Six weeks of negotiation between the political parties under the guidance of Frantisk Udrzal, former Premier, has failed in the formation of a new Government.

The fact that no party has a majority and that the strength of both the Bourgeois and Socialist Parties is more or less equal as a result of the last election makes compromise more difficult. The German Social Democrats, who because of great gains in the last elections refuse to offer the ministry without portfolio, with the support of Czech Social Democrats, form a solid bloc impossible to ignore.

At a recent conference, the German Social Democrats declared school autonomy for Germans in Czechoslovakia, alleviation of language laws as affecting Germans, more favorable conditions for German workers and several other political economic conditions must be granted before they will enter the Government. Hitherto, the right wing Czech Agrarians have refused to compromise on such a program and it seems evident that although a temporary understanding, which will permit a Bourgeois-Socialist coalition, is possible, it is hardly likely as a basis of a durable government.

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## AVERAGE PRICE OF CARS \$10,000 IN NEW YORK SALON

Ranges From \$5000 to  
\$22,500 for Kings of Road  
—Two Front Drive Seen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In celebration of the silver anniversary of the Automobile Salon, which is credited with having introduced every important automobile development in the last quarter-century except the self-starter, this year's exhibition, which has just opened at the Commodore Hotel, shows what automotive engineers hold to be the largest and finest display of custom-built motorcoach work ever assembled.

More than \$1,000,000 worth of motor cars de luxe, each a special "job" with distinctive characteristics and individual features, are exhibited. The exhibition is limited to high-priced chassis mounting custom-built coachwork, the 100 cars on view ranging in price from \$5000 to \$22,500, the average price being \$10,000.

Motorcars exhibited at the salon by their makers or importers are: Cunningham, Isotta Fraschini, Lancia, Mercedes, Minerva, Renault and Rolle-Royce. Those exhibited by coachmakers are: Cadillac, Cord, Duesenberg, Du Pont, Franklin, La Salle, Lincoln, Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Ruxton and Stutz.

Special custom coachwork is shown by Baker-Kaulman, Brewster, Brunn, Castagna, Derham, Dietrich, Fisher, Fleetwood, Hibbard & Darrin, Holbrook, Judkins, Le Baron, Locke, Merrimac, Murphy, Rolliston, Waterhouse, Weymann and Willoughby.

In the field of custom coachwork there are now two pronounced tendencies. One may be termed a continuance of present styles, with rolled-belts, window reveals, belt-moldings, raised-panels and conventional proportions, used in different and more artistic groupings, sizes and relation to one another.

The other tendency, or what might be called the work of a new school, drops completely accepted standards and has designed new proportions, shapes and sizes. The distance between the two is not great.

Mechanically, the feature of this year's salon is the first showing of two front-drive cars, the Ruxton and the Cord, and several cars equipped with superchargers are also on display.

Engine hoods seem higher, straighter and generally more massive, suggesting great power. Fenders are longer and often do not conform to the radius of the wheels. In other cases they set closer to the tires and help to give an impression of motion. A limit seems to have been reached in lowering chassis frame lines, with resultant low-hung bodies. Twenty to 22 inches from the ground is the rule, except, in the case of the new front-wheel-drive models, which halve this distance with rather astounding results.

For some years the custom coachmaker has included within his prerogative all parts of the chassis which are in view. In the past, the types of custom coachwork these parts have been more carefully and more artistically designed, especially from the standpoint of ensemble effect.

While chromium plating is extensively used for all hardware, gold and silver plating and solid bronze prevail on the higher priced jobs. Streamlined, aerofoil sections are being adopted for projection parts, and in some of the sport models from Europe this tendency is carried to

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Leroy C. Gibson, Ardmore, Okla.; Miss Helen Boyd, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Helen E. Lipman, Chicago, Ill.; Miss J. Williams, Tonkara, N. Y.

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the extreme of having regular air-plane fenders and wing section running boards.  
Safety, or nonshatterable, glass is now the rule. The standard types of upholstery materials, including leathers, prevail, but there is an increased use of new materials, particularly rayons.

There is a decided increase in the use of inlaid hardwoods, especially the mahogany, for paneling, although broad lace is still used.

## Tree Rings Reveal 1200-Year Calendar

WASHINGTON (P)—Out of the silence of the prehistoric past the National Geographic Society has at length drawn the answer to the most baffling riddle in the pre-Columbian history of America—the dates at which scores of important Indian ruins of the southwest were built.

Just as human finger prints unerringly have yielded up criminals to the law, so have the annual growth rings of tree trunks given up to science the calendar record of 1200 years of American history beginning with A.D. 700.

An exhaustive study of the trunks of living trees, compared with the record of sun-spots, and other natural phenomena led expeditions of the society to establish a definite relation between the two. It was then possible to compare the annual growth rings of the timbers of the southwestern Pueblos to living ones which were growing at the same time and fix the dates at which the prehistoric buildings were erected.

"Just as the far-famed Rosetta Stone provided the key to the written mysteries of ancient Egypt," wrote Dr. A. E. Douglass in a report to the Geographic made public today, "so the collection of an unbroken series of tree rings has made clear the chronology of the Southwest."

Sun spots entered the picture because of their effects on weather and therefore on tree growth.

## Mt. Rainier Pictured at 227-Mile Distance

WASHINGTON (P)—An army aerial photographer has succeeded in photographing Mt. Rainier and near-by mountains from a distance of 227 miles, far beyond the distance the eye can see. The distance achieved in the picture exceeds by 50 miles any previous record.

The photographer who accomplished the work was Capt. Albert W. Stevens, chief of the aerial photographic unit, Wright Field, Dayton, O. Lieut. John D. Corkville, one of the most experienced fliers in the army air corps, piloted the plane.

In the 227-mile photograph, the Three Sisters Mountains are shown in the foreground 15 miles away, while successively in the distance are Mt. Washington, Three-Fingered Jack, Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Rainier. The picture was taken from well south in Oregon.

The record photograph, with others, was obtained last summer during a 14,000-mile aerial photographic tour of northwestern United States. In addition to their contribution to long-distance photography, it is believed the pictures may yield important measurements relating to the curvature of light rays around the surface of the earth.

## CURTIS PLANE LEADS IN SAFETY CONTEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MITCHELL FIELD, L. I.—The Curtiss Tanager biplane has passed 14 of the qualification tests in the Daniel Guggenheim safe aircraft competition and is the leading entry.

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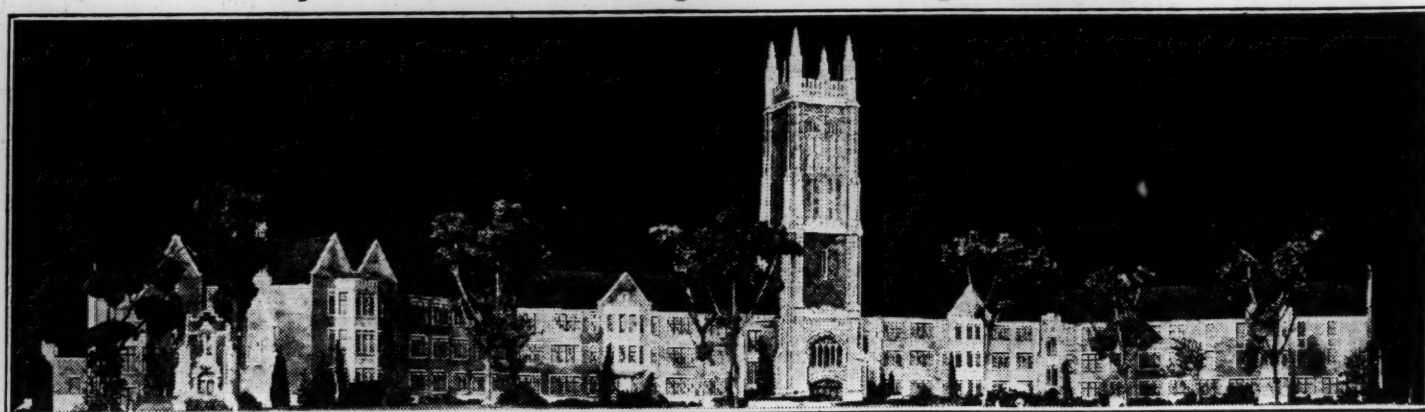
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## Topeka, Kan., Builds High School Along Classic Lines



The new high school building in Topeka, Kan., designed by Yale and Oxford architects.

WASHINGTON (P)—The Bureau of Standards in the last year has lent its expert co-operation to foreign nations, to other departments of the Government, to local governments and to private industries in performing over 175,000 research tests.

As an example of international co-operation, Dr. George K. Burgess, director of the bureau, in his annual report, points to progress toward an agreement on a uniform standard of length, expressed in terms of the light wave; the recent work on the fundamental electrical units to bring them into an exact relationship with the thermal and mechanical units; and progress toward the realization of natural and easily reproducible standard for candle power.

## Washington Gives Its Aid To Foreign Nations

Bureau of Standards Co-operates With State and International Authorities  
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To aid state authorities, the Bureau undertook a comprehensive investigation of bridge columns. This study is now in progress on half-scale models of portions of the towers for the great suspension bridge across the Hudson River. Some of these columns, Dr. Burgess points out, required a load of 8,750,000 pounds before they failed, close to the capacity of the bureau's largest testing machine.

In radio and aviation, the bureau has been especially active. The type-testing of commercial airplane engines has grown into one of the most important lines of test work at the bureau and directly safeguards every passenger in a commercial plane. Dr. Burgess points out. A visual radio beacon capable of sending out signals to 12 courses at once was developed during the last year, great reduction of noise in an airplane cabin was shown to be possible.

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Hear Victor Radio this week. At this Store you may hear these models—  
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ready to house 2,500 Topeka students in September, 1931.  
Interest in the artistic excellence of the plan has not diminished the care devoted to the practical aspects of the building. There will be 55 classrooms and 45 special rooms, an auditorium seating 2,500 and a gymnasium capable of accommodating 3,000. A large and attractive library is planned, five or six conference rooms and a projection room adjoining, a modernly equipped cafeteria, several home economics rooms, offices for teachers, a classical room with artistic frieze, a special English room, a sky-lighted art room and gallery, even a small greenhouse for botany students.

According to Willard N. Van Slyck, principal, the need for a new high school building is evidenced by the fact that the enrollment has increased 277 per cent in the last 10 years and is still mounting.

## SCHOOL DESIGN SHOWS TREND IS COLLEGIATE

Topeka (Kan.) Building Is Inspired by Yale and Oxford  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
TOPEKA, Kan.—The high schools, which look to the universities for leadership in many educational and administrative problems, are turning more and more to the college campus for inspiration for their architecture.

The design for the new \$1,000,000 Topeka high school embodies the sweeping beauty that characterizes leading collegiate structures and, in fact, is definitely based on two well known college buildings. The plan of the dominating central tower is a combination of the Oxford tower and the Harkness Memorial at Yale. The style of architecture chosen is the Collegiate Gothic, the American interpretation of the Tudor period extensively used by the universities.

Proper perspective is assured the new building, for the site, already purchased, includes 15 acres, dotted by large trees which will frame the school itself. If the plans of the architect and the school board are carried out, the structure will be

## SEABOARD UTILITIES GAIN

SEABOARD UTILITIES SHARES CORPORATION Nov. 29 statement shows a surplus from net earnings and realized income since March 29, 1929, of \$32,280, as compared with \$800,633 as of Nov. 22, 1929, and a total balance for earned surplus and reserves of \$312,384, as compared with \$591,238 on Nov. 22, 1929.

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**THERMOSTATS**  
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Classic Imported Washable Slip-ons Suede... 3.50  
Doeskin... 3.95  
Glove Kid 4.50

Formal eight-button French suede gloves with Paris-point backs... nude or champagne... 5.50

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Victor Combination R45—\$298, Victor Combination R75—\$388.  
All prices with tubes.

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## COLORADO RIVER STATES CONFER ON WATER ISSUE

Method to Be Sought for Equable Computation of Irrigable Acreage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DENVER, Colo.—Representatives of the four upper Colorado River basin states—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico—have gathered here to iron out technical difficulties and to facilitate future negotiations over the distribution of the water of the river.

The most important of these problems now under consideration, it is reported, is the fixing of a uniform, agreeable method of computing irrigable acreage, stream flow and other basic points, so that the claims of each state can be offered in the same terms. The engineers and interstate water commissioners of each state, with their assistants and technical advisers, have started upon this task.

The conference voted to postpone formal discussions of the river question until the Federal Government and Arizona, the other parties to the settlement, are represented. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, suggested in a telegram that the conference proceed with an informal discussion, reserving definite proposals until later and this course was adopted.

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## Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## CAMBRIDGE IS RELAY WINNER

Defeats Oxford in Tenth Annual Interspersed Carnival, 6 to 1

By Radio from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—The tenth interspersed relay carnival at Oxford, Saturday, won by Cambridge with a record margin of 6 events to 1, showed clearly that in R. M. N. Tisdall the victorious Light Blues have a worthy successor to that great line of post-war Cambridge athletes including three Olympic champions—H. M. Abrahams, D. G. A. Lowe and Lord Burghley.

It is not an exaggeration to describe Tisdall's performance as amazing for, in both the high and low hurdles and in his quarter-mile stage of the one-mile relay, the Cambridge secretary was faced with a deficit which he converted, by superlative racing, into a winning lead. Without his great dis-

surprise and therefore has presumably let the American manufacturers in for a brief "boom" until the home industry gets under way. The shortage of really good hickory wood is one reason for the concession which, if the leading players avail themselves of it, will have the effect of standardizing conditions in tournaments of international importance here. Hitherto if Americans accustomed to playing with steel shafts have entered the British open championship—or any other event here for that matter—he has had to abandon the type of club to which he was accustomed and adopt wood. The average golfer to whom participation in such contests is merely dreamt will presumably benefit by the removal of the ban on steel, for he has been in the dilemma of having to purchase either good hickory weapons at increasingly high prices or rest content with clubs of inferior quality.

Now, as there is nobody established in the home market with steel clubs, purchasers have got to go to American manufacturers who, of course, have been in the business some time. The immediate effect on the home industry's unpreparedness for this unexpected pronouncement by the golf authorities is to make steel-shafted clubs more expensive than wooden ones—about \$1 per club or \$10 or so for a full set. Many players who have not tried out steel will be eager to test the innovation, but doubtless the canner ones among them will wait until prices come down below those of the wooden variety.

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play Oxford might well have won by a good event in seven as students of comparative form at the two universities had thought likely.  
Tisdall gave the impression that it would matter how far behind he was when he started. In the 480-yard high hurdles an Oxford flier was five yards ahead of him at the first hurdle, but Tisdall came up level at the third flight—or so it seemed from where the writer was sitting—and once ahead, he left his opponent standing. In the low hurdles Tisdall must have been nearly 15 yards behind when he began his furlong; but in unforgettable fashion he wiped out the handicap entirely at the third or fourth flight of obstacles and won easily by three yards.

Tisdall Is the Star  
To anyone who had not seen him stretched full out since his tour with the Achilles Club of America, Canada and South Africa, his hurdling form was a revelation. Ten minutes after his great burst in the low hurdles Tisdall was out on the track again ready to run the third stage of the mile relay. In this concluding event of the day he was again the star. In both the high and low hurdles and in his quarter-mile stage of the one-mile relay, the Cambridge secretary was faced with a deficit which he converted, by superlative racing, into a winning lead. Without his great dis-

surprise and therefore has presumably let the American manufacturers in for a brief "boom" until the home industry gets under way. The shortage of really good hickory wood is one reason for the concession which, if the leading players avail themselves of it, will have the effect of standardizing conditions in tournaments of international importance here. Hitherto if Americans accustomed to playing with steel shafts have entered the British open championship—or any other event here for that matter—he has had to abandon the type of club to which he was accustomed and adopt wood. The average golfer to whom participation in such contests is merely dreamt will presumably benefit by the removal of the ban on steel, for he has been in the dilemma of having to purchase either good hickory weapons at increasingly high prices or rest content with clubs of inferior quality.

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## Italian Lawn Tennis Federation Ranks

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Rome  
The Italian Lawn Tennis Federation has placed Baron Umberto de Morpurgo, Davis Cup star, at the top of its official ranking list, issued Tuesday. Giorgio de Stefani is given second place, followed by Clemente Serventi, Alberto del Bono and Leonardo Bonici.

From his South African team mate, H. L. Goni, beyond the 20-yard mark, if Oxford had won that event, Cambridge would have been downy 3 up, so to speak, which, in the light of subsequent proceedings would have become downy 2 up and so have kept the interest in the event during the second half of the program.

Oxford Wins Two-Mile  
Oxford's solitary success deserves special comment, for it was in the two-mile relay, which the Cantabs had taken in every previous carnival. Moreover, the Oxford half-milers had the satisfaction of breaking the record in hearty fashion. The previous best was 8m. 3.2.5s. by Cambridge in 1922, but this year, on a rather heavy track, the winners returned 7m. 59.2.5s. It was not an ideal afternoon for record-breaking by any means, and the two "bests" were put up—one by Oxford as described and the other by Cambridge in the four-mile relay. The first stage was run brilliantly by J. C. Robins, English public schools record-holder for the distance, in 4m. 29.3.5s. The combined performances brought the record for the event down to 18m. 4s. Robins lived well up to his great reputation and appears one of the brightest "hopes" for Britain in future international contests. The American Goodwillie figured in the 400-yard relay which opened the program, but his fast 100-yard dash was discounted somewhat by a poor baton change with Goni and Cambridge got home with a yard to spare.

In addition to Hoyde, Goodwillie and Goni there were six overseas athletes in action for Oxford, H. C. Koch of Grahamstown, S. A., in the low hurdles and P. W. Flynn, also of Grahamstown, in the mile; for Cambridge, O. L. Oosthuizen and A. Munroe, both of the British College School, in the sprints, and J. C. McKellar and I. R. Mann, both of Geelong, Australia, in the high hurdles. The times in seven events against Oxford's three, helped American makers.

The sudden decision of the golf rules committee at St. Andrews to sanction the use of steel-shafted clubs in Great Britain has taken the manufacturers of golfing implements by surprise and therefore has presumably let the American manufacturers in for a brief "boom" until the home industry gets under way. The shortage of really good hickory wood is one reason for the concession which, if the leading players avail themselves of it, will have the effect of standardizing conditions in tournaments of international importance here. Hitherto if Americans accustomed to playing with steel shafts have entered the British open championship—or any other event here for that matter—he has had to abandon the type of club to which he was accustomed and adopt wood. The average golfer to whom participation in such contests is merely dreamt will presumably benefit by the removal of the ban on steel, for he has been in the dilemma of having to purchase either good hickory weapons at increasingly high prices or rest content with clubs of inferior quality.

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## MANY THRILLS IN FIRST ROUND

Upsets, Comebacks and a New Course Record Feature P. G. A. Golf

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—In a first round crowded with all the thrills in golf—upsets, comebacks and a new course record—the "big guns" of the professional ranks moved through Tuesday's opening 36-hole matches in quest of the 1929 championship of the Professional Golfers' Association.

The most dazzling round ever shot on the rolling fairways and tricky greens of the Hillcrest Country Club course saw Leonard H. Diegel of Agua Caliente, defending champion, post a morning card of 64, seven under par. He eliminated O. Hart of Wheeling, W. Va., by the one-sided score of 10 and 9. Diegel's 64 bettered by one stroke the former record set by Harold Gurnea, who had won the title in 1928. Diegel's record was set Monday by Fred Morrison of Los Angeles, medalist.

Hagen Defeats Shave  
Hardly less spectacular than Diegel's scoring feat was the great "comeback" of Walter C. Hagen, present British champion and holder of the P. G. A. title five times in the past. Hagen overcame Robert Shave, Aurora, O., 9 and 8 Tuesday. Monday Hagen barely squeezed into the qualifying class with a poor 149.

Toporcer and Southworth Benefit by Rehearing of Cases  
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—George Toporcer today was relieved of a sentence of one year's suspension from organized baseball, but fined \$500 by President M. H. Sexton of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, who granted a rehearing in the case of the Rochester infielder.

William H. Southworth, manager of the Rochester Red Wings, was suspended for 30 days for his part in the "little world series" game at Rochester, Oct. 13, resulting in the suspension of Toporcer, was relieved of \$300 of the fine and will have to pay only \$200.

John H. Farrell, secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, submitted his twenty-eighth annual report to the convention. Mr. Farrell reported that of 27 leagues qualified last year, one did not start, two disbanded, and 24 finished the season. The Utah-Idaho League, who started a re-hearing in connection with the incident in a "little world series" game at Rochester, Oct. 13, resulting in the suspension of Toporcer, was relieved of \$300 of the fine and will have to pay only \$200.

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## Harvard Lists 14 Ice Hockey Games

The Harvard varsity hockey team has a schedule now made up of 14 games and there may be two added later. The season will open Dec. 13 at the Forest Garden with Boston University as the opponent, although negotiations are now under way to schedule a contest with the University Club two nights previous to the B. U. game.

There are two game series scheduled with Dartmouth, University of Toronto, Boston University and a best two-out-of-three affair, Harvard with Yale. The first game with Yale will be played in New Haven, March 1, the second at the Garden, March 8, and a third if necessary, at the Garden, March 12. The schedule follows:

Dec. 16—University Club (tentative); Boston University; 23—Toronto; 15—Boston; 6—Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 8—Michigan Tech.; 15—Boston University; Feb. 5—Marquette University; 8—Dartmouth at Hanover; 12—University Club; 15—Dartmouth; 22—Open. Mar. 1—Yale at New Haven; Yale; 12—Yale (if necessary).

Mrs. Anderson Wins Medal  
PINEHURST, N. C.—Mrs. G. S. Anderson, Hackensack Golf Club, New Jersey, won the 1929 title of the Pinehurst Country Club, here Tuesday, to take the medal in the ninth annual Carolina golf tournament for women. Mrs. Anderson's score in the first event of the season for women golfers was one stroke better than that of Mrs. F. J. Fowles, Wadsworth of Oakmont, Pittsburgh, Miss Helen Waring of York, 1928 medalist, needed 104 strokes Tuesday, far above her average, while the defending champion, Mrs. Harry V. Maxwell of Spring Lake, also had difficulty, taking 101.

WINDSOR HOLDS LEAD  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
HAMILTON, Ont.—By scoring three goals in the opening period, the Windsor Bulldogs won Tuesday night's International Hockey League game from the local Tigers, as these goals proved sufficient to enable them to emerge at the end of the game with a 3-to-2 margin. After scoring the three goals, the visitors appeared worn by the pace of the locals and the fact that it was their fourth game in six nights.

NEW HOCKEY LEAGUE STARTS  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
TORONTO, Ont.—The recently organized Canadian Professional Hockey League opened Tuesday night, when the four teams were in action. Galt overcame Brantford's two-goal lead of the first period by three in the second and won 3 to 2, while Kitchener defeated Guelph, 5 to 3, after an overtime session.

RUTGERS ELECTS MARQUETTE  
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—William J. Marquette, 20 of New York, will head the Rutgers University water polo team this year, according to an announcement Tuesday by Coach James H. Rely, Marquette has been a member of the Rutgers swimming team for the last three years, in addition to playing water polo. He is a diver and a breaststroke man.

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## University Club Victor in Class B

NEW YORK—University Club, using its strongest team, defeated its strongest rival in the Metropolitan Class B squash racquets team championship Tuesday when it disposed of Park Avenue Squash Club on the courts of the latter, 4 to 1, in the third round.

With H. D. Lancaster in the second place, the locals were able to win a match only at the foot of the five, when Peter Vischer, the polo expert, defeated W. E. Cook, who was also making his first appearance of the season. The customary postponement by the Rockaway Hunting Club left Princeton Club previously tied with the other two leaders, without a match, and it dropped back into second place, 15-15, 15-15, 15-15, 15-15, 15-15.

UNIVERSITY CLUB 4; PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 1  
F. T. P. Plimpton, University, defeated J. A. Gifford, Park Avenue, 18-16, 11-15, 15-13, 15-13, 15-13.  
H. D. Lancaster, University, defeated C. J. Hardy Jr., Park Avenue, 15-8, 15-15, 15-13, 15-13, 15-13.  
W. D. Banks, University, defeated E. Cowell, Park Avenue, 15-12, 18-17, 15-15, 15-13, 15-13.  
W. H. Woolverton, University, defeated J. A. Rauh, Park Avenue, 15-10, 11-15, 15-13, 15-13, 15-13.  
Peter Vischer, Park Avenue, defeated W. E. Cook, University, 18-16, 11-15, 15-13, 15-13, 15-13.  
NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB 3; HEIGHTS CASINO 2  
S. K. Farrington, Nassau, defeated H. K. Thayer, Heights, 18-17, 15-17, 15-17, 15-13, 15-13.  
G. M. Pynchon Jr., Heights, defeated Sherman Thowbridge, Nassau, 15-12, 15-13, 15-13, 15-17, 15-17.  
L. B. Dailley Jr., Heights, defeated Leonard W. Hinton, Nassau, 15-10, 18-14, 18-14.  
R. N. D. Cotter, Nassau, defeated E. Ward, Heights, 18-15, 15-15, 15-12, 18-15.  
Walter L. Pate, Nassau, defeated R. C. Ward, Heights, 18-15, 15-15, 15-12, 18-15.  
MONTECLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 3; HARVARD CLUB 2  
L. R. Dilks, Montclair, defeated Parke Cummings, Harvard Club, 9-15, 15-11, 15-10, 15-11, 15-15.  
C. L. Harding, Harvard Club, defeated E. L. Gordy, Montclair, 15-11, 15-12, 12-15, 15-15, 15-15.  
Harold Elliott Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Leonard W. Knox, Montclair, 9-15, 15-9, 15-12, 15-10.  
R. F. Cramer, Montclair, defeated F. R. Kernan, Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-10, 12-15, 15-12.  
Arul Davidson, Montclair, defeated L. H. di Zerega, Harvard Club, 18-15, 15-15, 15-10, 18-16.  
H. J. Jablonsky to WEST POINT  
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## TWO ALL-SOUTHERN FOOTBALL TEAMS

Six Colleges Place Men on the First Eleven

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Six Southern Conference colleges placed men on the fourth annual all-Southern football team selected for the Associated Press by more than 50 coaches and sports writers.  
The champion Tulane University team won two positions, as did University of Alabama, University of Tennessee and Vanderbilt University. University of North Carolina, University of Florida and University of Georgia each placed one man.

For the first time in four years Georgia School of Technology, national as well as Southern champion last year, failed to put a man on the first eleven.  
FIRST TEAM  
H. M. Smith Jr., Georgia.....left end  
F. W. Simpson, Alabama.....left tackle  
J. N. Brown, Vanderbilt.....left guard  
D. H. Van Sickle, Florida.....right end  
R. S. Farria, North Carolina.....right guard  
W. R. Abernathy, Vanderbilt.....right tackle  
R. L. Dodd, Tennessee.....quarterback  
W. B. Banker, Tulane.....right halfback  
E. T. Holm, Alabama.....left halfback  
E. T. Holm, Alabama.....left halfback  
P. N. Hug, Tennessee.....left end  
G. Lav. Mare, Georgia Tech.....left guard  
J. H. Steele Jr., Florida.....left guard  
Morris Rodgers, Tulane.....right guard  
T. M. Drury, Kentucky.....right tackle  
E. R. Dalrymple, Tennessee.....right halfback  
J. E. Magner, North Carolina.....left halfback  
J. C. Thomas, Georgia Tech.....right halfback  
J. C. Thomas, Georgia Tech.....right halfback  
J. C. Thomas, Georgia Tech.....right halfback

SECOND TEAM  
P. N. Hug, Tennessee.....left end  
G. Lav. Mare, Georgia Tech.....left guard  
J. H. Steele Jr., Florida.....left guard  
Morris Rodgers, Tulane.....right guard  
T. M. Drury, Kentucky.....right tackle  
E. R. Dalrymple, Tennessee.....right halfback  
J. E. Magner, North Carolina.....left halfback  
J. C. Thomas, Georgia Tech.....right halfback  
J. C. Thomas, Georgia Tech.....right halfback  
J. C. Thomas, Georgia Tech.....right halfback

THIRD TEAM  
P. N. Hug, Tennessee.....left end  
G. Lav. Mare, Georgia Tech.....left guard  
J. H. Steele Jr., Florida.....left guard  
Morris Rodgers, Tulane.....right guard  
T. M. Drury, Kentucky.....right tackle  
E. R. Dalrymple, Tennessee.....right halfback  
J. E. Magner, North Carolina.....left halfback  
J. C. Thomas, Georgia Tech.....right halfback  
J. C. Thomas, Georgia Tech.....right halfback  
J. C. Thomas, Georgia Tech.....right halfback

FOURTH TEAM  
P. N. Hug, Tennessee.....left end  
G. Lav. Mare, Georgia Tech.....left guard  
J. H. Steele Jr., Florida.....left guard  
Morris Rodgers, Tulane.....right guard  
T. M. Drury, Kentucky.....right tackle  
E. R. Dalrymple, Tennessee.....right halfback  
J. E. Magner, North Carolina.....left halfback  
J. C. Thomas, Georgia Tech.....right halfback  
J. C. Thomas, Georgia Tech.....right halfback  
J. C. Thomas, Georgia Tech.....right halfback

FIFTH TEAM  
P. N. Hug, Tennessee.....left end  
G. Lav. Mare, Georgia Tech.....left guard  
J. H. Steele Jr., Florida.....left guard  
Morris Rodgers, Tulane.....right guard  
T. M. Drury, Kentucky.....right tackle  
E. R. Dalrymple, Tennessee.....right halfback  
J. E. Magner, North Carolina.....left halfback  
J. C. Thomas, Georgia Tech.....right halfback  
J. C. Thomas, Georgia Tech.....right halfback  
J. C. Thomas, Georgia Tech.....right halfback

SIXTH TEAM  
P. N. Hug, Tennessee.....left end  
G. Lav. Mare, Georgia Tech.....left guard  
J. H. Steele Jr., Florida.....left guard  
Morris Rodgers, Tulane.....right guard  
T. M. Dr







# Fashions and Dressmaking

## Costumes for Winter Resorts North and South

By ELAENE FOSTER

IT MAY be true in regard to the East and West that "never the twain shall meet," but so far as the great dress designers are concerned there is no such rule as regards the other two important points of the compass, for the models which are being displayed at the present time by the designers of feminine fashions range from the warm, wooly garments for the frozen North to the light, silken ones designed for the lands of the blazing tropical sun. And the result is that of all the four collections assembled annually by the Parisian couturiers, that of the early winter is the most versatile and interesting. There are, to be sure, no radical changes in the modes to be recorded—the longer skirt and the higher waistline persist and, so far as the actual fashions are concerned, there is no startlingly new note. There are, to be sure, new evening frocks, ankle-length at the front and trailing on the floor at the back, fitting snugly about the hips with tight little bodices or cut in princess style, with the long, graceful line of late Victorian days, and there are new costumes for the afternoon, longer as to skirts, with coats elaborately trimmed with fur, and frocks with full, umbrella-like skirts and softly draped bodices; but when it comes to the real novelties of the collections, one finds these in costumes of heavy wool and hand-knitted worsted, designed for the northern resorts, and in those of the new silk crepes and soft, light woolen fabrics intended for Palm Beach and the Riviera.

The most original and amusing of these are those designed for winter sports, for skating, tobogganing, skiing and bobsledding on the snow-covered slopes of the Alps or Adirondacks. For just as the pajama suit is the accepted costume for the summer resorts, for the Lido, Deauville and Antibes, so the tweed knicker, belted jacket, gay knitted sweater, scarf, cap, gloves and socks have become the daytime "uniform" of the northern winter resorts.

### Among the Snows

Mme. Schiaparelli, who has made a great reputation during the last few years for the originality of her sports costumes, is showing a number of new models for winter sports. One of the most attractive of these is of heavy dark blue tweed, the baggy trousers fastened tightly around the ankle and the loose, blouse-like jacket fastened up the front and across the pockets with zippers, with a black leather belt around the waist and hand-knitted gloves, socks, scarf and cap of the brightest yellow worsted. Underneath the jacket there are three hand-knitted sweaters, the first of purple, the second royal blue and the third of bright yellow. Thus one may adjust the costume to suit the temperature. With laced boots of heavy tan leather, this is a warm and extremely practical costume.

Winter sports costumes as a rule are of a dark color—black, navy blue, bottle-green, garnet or seal-brown—with the accessories in vivid red, green or yellow. An attractive costume designed recently for a French noblewoman, who spends the winter months at St. Moritz, was of the new dark dahlia shade with one set of accessories in turquoise-blue and another in burnt orange, and a third in emerald-green. Often a cardigan

jacket is worn over the sweater, so that if the woolen jacket is too warm (as it often is at midday in the Swiss resorts) one may remove it and still be sufficiently protected from the cold.

Leather jackets with a warm woolen lining are sometimes worn in place of those of shaven fur, such as pony or goat; but, as a rule, the jacket and trousers are of the same heavy woolen material. After experimenting with all forms of trousers and knickers, those which are loose and baggy, with a tight band buttoned around the ankle, have been almost universally accepted as the most comfortable and practical. With the heavy knitted sock pulled up over this ankle-cuff, the foot and ankle are well protected from the



Winter Sports Costume From Madame Schiaparelli.

snow. The sport-loving woman wears this practical and eminently modest costume all through the day, changing only in the evening for the hotel dinner.

### In the Path of the Sun

If the costumes for the northern resorts have become standardized, so to speak, those worn in warmer climates have grown more complicated. No longer is the two-piece sports costume, with its long coat or short jacket, worn promiscuously for all daytime functions. The costume with a short jacket, of the order of the cardigan, worn with one-piece frock of light woolen material or that which consists of a tucked-in blouse or sweater, hand-knitted or of jersey or tussie-kasha, worn with a woolen skirt and two-thirds or three-quarter length coat, worn for the morning promenade or on the golf course and for the informal luncheon, but the afternoon frocks are quite as elaborate as those worn in the summer at the continental casinos, and range from simple ensembles of crepe de chine and similar materials to those of printed mousseline de soie, with all the elaborate arrangements of drapery and soft ruffles and fur-trimmed to which this material lends itself so admirably. The dinner and evening gowns are quite as elegant and luxurious as those seen in Paris at the height of the season, with charming evening coats or capes of velvet, lamé or faille, edged with fur.

Wool embroidered, entirely hand-made felt or hand-woven straw hats. \$8 State size and color.

Hand-made mock hand block printed. \$4 State length of back and sleeves.

All types of children's garments, imported and domestic.

Send measurements or age. Original hand-printed cloth animals and dolls, \$1 to \$5.

THE CHILDREN'S SHOP

PROVINCETOWN, MASS.

drooping at the back in a round or pointed line, following the line of the long skirt.

Bathing costumes and sleeveless tennis frocks must also be included in the wardrobe of the fortunate woman who is planning a winter on the shores of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Florida or amid the mosques and minarets of Algeria.

Among the models designed by Mme. Louisboulanger for the southern resorts are charming costumes in jersey tweed which consist of a skirt and loose jacket of this material, usually in beige or tan mixtures of stripes, and a sleeveless, tucked-in blouse of fine wool jersey or tussie-kasha in a lighter shade. These blouses of soft, light wool, by the way (some with sleeves and some without them), are seen in several of the new collections, replacing for morning wear in town the dressier ones of crepe de chine, crepe satin and georgette.

The sleeveless jacket of the same material as the plain tailored frock is seen in costumes of jersey tweed and light woolen materials designed

## Lighting the Way of the Silhouette

By HELENE VOLKA

MUCH animated, not to say agitated, discussion has followed the entrance of the new silhouette of 1929-30 into social circles. These contours, now everywhere familiar to those in the least degree interested in fashion developments, have indeed proved to be arresting. Yet, strangely enough, it has been asserted that the alleged feminine clamor of former periods for "something new" in fashion appears to have faded off from the modern woman's consciousness in the wake of the intensive wardrobe building which now prevails under the terminology of creating ensembles. Also, that the novelty of long skirts is appealing to the younger generation merely because they have never yet worn them, a specific argument that earlier won their approval of long or longer hair.

The prediction, therefore, was made at the outset that the chief objection to be encountered by the new contours submitted this autumn in France and America would come from those not inclined to undertake the assembling of new and exacting types of ensemble wardrobes. Nevertheless, shrill cries arose from other quarters that the long-lined silhouette was an impossible one for the modern figure, now freed from the corseted restrictions of other days. Furthermore, it was seriously claimed that the high waistline and long skirtline belonged to a small proportion of women in all countries, and that it should, at the outset, be ridiculed and assailed on all sides as a "fashion tyranny." Short skirts, by the same token, became the symbol of freedom, mental as well as physical, that could not and should not be relinquished; likewise short hair, small hats and so on, in sharp juxtaposition to the advancing inroads of the so-called Gibson Girl influence, which is held responsible for the invasion of lengthening lines.

### Light on the Subject

To begin aright, here as elsewhere, in the examination of pros and cons, is to come upon certain basic facts in this connection which prove to be illuminating in no small degree. And as it is essential to both a fashion angle and the budgeting viewpoint, to consider where the new fashion purpose is leading us, let us shape our questions in this wise:

Have the changes, noted on all sides, actually come upon us unawares?

Have we to deal with the arbitrary demands of mysterious far-off tyrants?

Are we obliged sharply to reject a "decree" in order to establish anew an American independence?

Is there a subtle propaganda forcing the unwilling agreement of women in all countries to submit to restrictions, social and economic?

At the very outset of such investigation as these questions dictate, we can upon the fashion for the long-lined evening silhouette, with draperies trailing to the ground at the sides and back, dates back over two years. The files of any important fashion magazine of 1926-27 will disclose its fluttering panels in terms of chiffon, georgette, printed or plain. Fronts remained short, however, and this detail served at the time to bring the long draperies into popularity as a special evening mode.

Nevertheless, the first effect of this elongated panel arrangement was to shock one into the realization that a new and striking line of definite style interest and feminizing charm had arrived upon the social horizon. The revelation was, in fact, one for social adoption only; and, in consequence, upon bearing upon busy-day clothes, whatever. It will also be recalled that the bouffant taffeta frock found its front cut away at this time; and the new vogue, whether by lines of the full skirts or straight, tubelike ones, established itself through acceptance on the part of women of initiative in these matters in all countries.

Thus, glancing backward, we find that the so-called precipitation of radical fashion change this year is impossible to sustain by evidence. On the contrary, it was gradual, experimental, unhurried. The present day interest in long lines is, therefore, being achieved by way of evolutionary changes, rather than the right-about-face method of the '90's. Curiously, this common-sense testing method has been condemned as a mere subtlety, trapping women into a slow acquiescence to changing conditions, against which they would otherwise have energetically rebelled. "But," someone may interject at this point, "I am complaining more of long afternoon clothes than of the evening regulations."

Again it will be advantageous to turn to the files of the leading fashion journals of two and more years back. Here it will be found that down-dropping panels and swinging circular sections well below the hemline have attracted sustained interest for the past two summers in the chiffons, coming in with the advent of the popular cape-bags. It can scarcely be called a forcing of issues, therefore, to present these for formal wear in dark crepe satins, crepe de chine, georgettes and nets, as a winter afternoon mode for 1929-30, already an old story in afternoon transparencies since 1927.

Neither is there a dearth of straight-around and tubelike length to be found to be desirable in that guise only, for frocks of this type may now be had in every reputable shop in the country for the asking. In fact, so unwieldy a social instrument has

practical fashion become that violent changes recede further and further into the realm of impossibilities.

One of the most amusing as well as amazing statements concerning current fashion events is the assertion that with this year's advent of length, American women are being dictated to by couture authorities abroad. As a matter of fact, we are always being dictated to by the fashion authorities abroad, for the simple reason that the American Dress Industry is the only one in the world organized to sustain the demands of a vast population, classes and masses alike. Like every other industrial market, the dress field must feed upon the highest possible quality of ideas which are available; and thus only are we able to maintain the necessary prolonged variation upon basic themes.

The only organized and demonstrably authoritative source of style ideas in the world today is found in France; it is fortified by French art and textile councils, actively operating by agreements with the French Government. In this way does France assume the huge financial outlays required for initial movements, or experimentation periods, demanded by world dress markets in general, the American market in particular.

France, has, therefore, become the world's clearing-house of style ideas or style themes. The American genius for practicalizing a basic idea there upon comes into play; and for more or less prolonged periods, according to geographical or territorial acceptance and utilization. In recent years, especially in the sports domain, one style has frequently been a basis for continuous activity for three and four successive seasons.

As an example, the front fullness of an otherwise straight skirt section of both one-piece and two-piece modes, comes quickly to mind. Though on possibly foreign shores, innumerable variants at the outset, especially one accustomed to design for many types of women, only the American methods of the production of garments of all price ranges could have prolonged its tastes by way of its appeal to all tastes.

America is, by common consent, the best-dressed of all nations, and is thus accorded the world's approval because of her method of catering to every possible purchasing demand of its womanhood. It is more definitely America, therefore, not France, that has become the dictator of what is and what is not salable dress.

It is in America, also, that the vast



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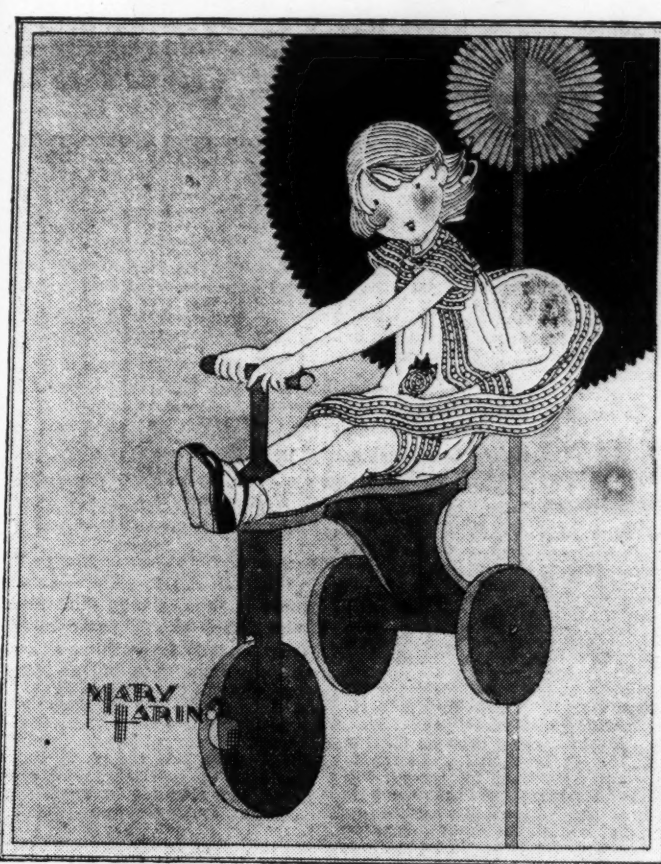
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process of reproduction reduces the cost, automatically, of gowns altogether prohibitive in price as French originals, but which by adroit adaptation to American needs are brought within the range of practical possibilities and popular acceptance, as to silhouette, fabric, color and price.

### So-Called Fashion Tyranny

What do the words "fashion tyranny" really imply? Briefly, that one is compelled by an edict of some kind to wear clothes unsuited to individual requirements, sometimes mildly disconcerting, at other times offensively so. The short skirt, so greatly upheld in some quarters as "symbol of freedom, mental and physical" became a tyrannical demand upon tens of thousands of women in America, utterly unable to appear to advantage in it, either by way of physical fitness or age.

Lucien Lelong, one of the most distinguished of the French couturiers, upon a visit to this country two years ago, stated and restated his utter amazement in seeing the large women, and women over 50, not to mention young women of ungraceful build, conforming in skirt length to one designed originally for youthful grace and lightness of movement, with the sports mode held well in view as its raison d'être as a post-war economic measure. He insisted that the couture could not be held responsible for so shocking a spectacle as he here beheld and that it brought to his realization for the first time the full significance of industrialized dress in this country. This attitude on the part of M. Lelong successfully refutes the contention that women everywhere are being compelled by French dictation to accept arbitrary measurements, whether as to trained skirts, bonnets, corsets, long gloves, long hair, or large hats.

At the opening of the Grand Opera season and the Horse Show here in New York and the initial performance of the magnificent new Chicago Opera House, the fall and winter evening fashions have received enthusiastic

indorsement, from both men and women, as of a silhouette distinction and color-charm not seen for over a decade.

Sports clothes remain, as heretofore, smartly practical, and, within their own genre, not to be improved upon, save in the matter of length, which is now agreed upon as between four and five inches below the knee. The generally accepted return to more formalized living conditions reshapes the consideration of afternoon dress in conformity therewith to any extent desired. Nevertheless, the well-turned out woman in her modish tweed tailleur will continue to be seen in the afternoon, as before.

Well, someone may ask, by what method is the absurd in a given style deleted? And whose word is law to the extent that intelligent selection is to animate the designing of our seasonal modes, in the best sense? Unhesitatingly, the answer comes that the so-called style-conscious women of America have arrived at so great a point of determining the good or the bad points of a new or a transitional expression in dress that they accept or reject for themselves, regardless of the price quotation for the apparel, or the social status of the investigator.

This outstanding fact, in the merchant's own sense of things, dictates the buying policies of every shop of standing in America today. The buying of the needed elements of the wardrobe will then have been preceded by the most cautious, carefully considered estimate of the style worth of all new fashion tendencies, inasmuch as the last thing in the world to be invited is that bazaar of every retailer, "consumer resistance," for he has prepared himself for "consumer demand!"

## The Art of Fagoting

FAGOTING is one of the most interesting and dainty methods of trimming to be found. It may be bought by the yard, in either white or pastel shades, and is caught on two folded pieces of bias organdie tape, the outside ends of which are slit so that it may be slipped right on the dress or other garment. To do the work oneself is, however, a satisfaction to the lover of needlework, and the stitch is fascinating.

One proceeds in this manner: First, the cloth is put on a piece of brown wrapping paper and basted down flat; then, when the fagoting is to be worked, two parallel lines are drawn. The actual needlework is but a simple catch stitch. Take a small stitch on one side of the line, fold over the thread as one would for a buttonhole stitch, cross over diagonally, take another stitch, and so on until the whole is complete. Then cut the paper and the material through the center of the two lines, tear away the paper and turn back the two loose edges of cloth and sew them down with either a running stitch or hem.

The beginner would be wise to experiment on an odd piece of material just to get the exact idea before sewing on the finished dress. The frock pictured shows a considerable amount of fagoting, more, perhaps, than one would care to do oneself. In such a case the ready-made trimming would come in very nicely, and, as it is all bias, even the little rosette pocket could be inserted with ease. The sleeves are made entirely of fagoting, as is the little yoke-like waist.

While a silk of contrasting shade often works out satisfactorily, black is usually smartest on pastel or even darker colors.

Not only children's dresses, but also adults' frocks are being shown finished in this delightful stitching.

**HAIR-NETS**  
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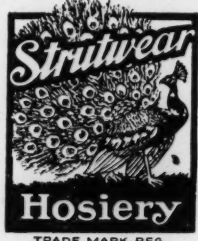
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Starting an Image With a Single Word

I know a man whose taste I would follow rather than another's. His method of proving a new writer is to test what he calls the detonatory power of his words.

Every one of us, he explains, has a potential explosion in him, which the right detonator will fire, to throw out unsuspected gold and jewels. Every one of us is chock full of precious images and memories, which a word or a phrase may send shooting up in bright flashes of color into the air of our thought. But there is one word, one phrase, the one only in each case, which will loose this cascade of beauty.

He gives an example. We all have seen a beam of sun fall through the window into a darker room. We all have watched its intricate motes—turbidities, pressing, shifting, jostling, flying, tumbling, almost living and speaking and rejoicing,—and we may have wished to convey our concept of them to another. We may have thought of similes and comparisons, crowds or a flock of birds or a shoal of fish. We may even have written some lines in expression of our thought, made a list of verbs, or adjectives, or nouns and adjectives together. We may have struggled with this little problem, caught a shade here and an image there. There is a thought, here is a picture, that must go in. Finally, disgusted, we have torn the whole thing up.

Milton used one word for it all, a verb—a simple verb, too, one that may have occurred to us in our struggle, occurred to us, perhaps, more than once among a crowd of its fellows, and been rejected. He wrote of the motes that people a sunbeam.

And, in that one word, he suggested all the hundred and one things we poor ordinary literary or untutored folk were trying to include in our laborious catalogues. Milton, I need not say, passed the man's scrutiny.

Tennyson, describing the eagle "close to the sun in lonely lands," saw him "ring'd with the azure world" and, far below,

The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls.

No quantity of descriptive elaboration, no host of anxious words, adjectives, adverbs and all the battalions of swarming language, could so have suggested to the waiting imagination the "sky-neighboring" crag, the appalling height and the great drop to the sea beneath, as those two words wrinkled and crawls.

Tennyson passed his scrutiny, too.

Good writing, then, my friend, is distinguishable by its power of starting an image with the single word or phrase. No image delved out with the laborious worrying of spade and hoe, pick and rake has the shrewdness of a sod cut clean with the coulters. Every good writer has this power: every aspirant must strive for it. Shakespeare, of course, is the master. When he writes of the fallen Wolsey

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The king has cured me, I humbly thank his grace, and from these shoulders, These ruined pillars, out of pity taken

A load would sink a navy, too much honor;

or of the soldier who half-roused by the mischievous Mab,

starts and wakes And, being thus frightened, swears a prayer or two,

And sleeps again;

or of that so often-quoted moonlight which sleeps upon the bank;—he was illustrating what Tennyson wrote of Virgil:

All the charm of all the Muses often flowering in a lonely word.

Coleridge was a master, too; he saved the labor of many words, a labor which might well have been lost with a less skillful hand, when he described the tropical nightfall:

The sun's rim dips; the stars rush At one stride comes the dark.

Our moderns follow in their steps. Robert Nichols is the owner of "the wet lit lane;" Archibald Y. Campbell of "the slithered hours;" Doughty, in his description of the Titans,

As poplars wallowing in the wind they pass With shoveling soles;

Stella Gibbon of

the lonely traveler, light, Voyaging from star to star.

What is this power of single words and phrases to start a fountain of images? What is this power, we might say, of letters to start one? Letters are sounds, and letters put together make musical or expressive sounds; of that we have written before. But besides the sounds they carry, words, like larger dragons, have a second pair of wings to float them. "Not in utter nakedness" do they come to us, but "trailing clouds of glory;" for every word, besides its music and besides the immediate idea it is put to represent, carries with it a crowd of following Associations.

The word "knight" can never ride unattended; but wherever it goes, it is followed by a host of brave thoughts, of jousts, of dragons, of battles against the wrong, of penons and rescues and bright shields and gallantry.

And this Association does not go by reason: it follows chance or the caprice of literature. Our comic writers have been at "mother-in-law," and there is little hope for her now as a heroine or tragic queen. Yet many were the Greek tragedies in which she played a holy and a majestic part. Think of writing of an idol with clay toes, or of sitting at the toes of Gamelle, or even of placing one's toes on the neck of a foeman!

As every man or woman has his own circle of friends and acquaintances, so has every word its own circle of associated ideas, close and distant. And as the English language has a larger vocabulary for selection than any other in the world's history, what wealth we have to draw from! If we wish to speak of brightness, we can select from bright, light, glowing, gleaming, shining, beaming, luminous, radiant, sparkling, glittering, resplendent and a dozen more; of a limit, from limit, edge, margin, rim, brim, bound, frontier, boundary, coast, march and I know not how many more,—and each with its own distinctive meaning and its own distinctive circle of associated ideas.

And it is because of these associations, as well as of their sounds, that words have their exact and only places. It is well known how Keats, after composing the opening lines of his "Endymion," rushed in to read them to his friend Brown; how they rejoiced over them together, like the woman over her found silver; but how they felt unsatisfied with the first line, which ran

A thing of beauty is a constant joy;

how Keats retired again into his room; and how he returned shortly with the new version,

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.

Pope, in his current translation of the Odyssey, found the line addressed by one hero to another,

Thou art a man who is a king indeed;

and, dissatisfied with its simplicity and directness, translated it,

I read a monarch in that princely air;

The same thy aspect, if the same thy care.

Anyone who can hear the bugles that sound around that old word "man," its dignity and uprightness and straightforward grandeur, with all its history from Genesis to The Pilgrim's Progress, and the splendor of the word "king," with its dignity and dominion ("King of himself," "King of the beasts")—anyone who can hear these, will feel the inefficiency and wasted syllables of read, monarch, princely, etc.;

Thou art a man who is a king indeed.

This man writes himself sometimes; but, as is expectable, he writes little. What he does write is succinct and suggestive. He is at present engaged on a long epic of a housewife who broke a plate which her mother had given her fifty years before; but I doubt if it will ever be finished.

A. A. Le M. S.

Eureka! Here then we have it at last! An American poem with the lack of which British reviewers have so long reproached us.

Selecting the subject of all others best calculated for his purpose—the expulsion of the French settlers of Acadia from the quiet and pleasant homes around the Basin of Minas, one of the most sadly romantic passages in the history of the colonies of the north, he has succeeded in presenting a series of exquisite pictures of the striking and peculiar features of life and nature in the new world.

The range of these delineations extends from Nova Scotia on the north east to a spar of the Rocky Mountains on the west, to the Gulf of Mexico on the south.

Nothing can be added to his pictures of quiet farm life in Acadia; the Indian summer of our northern latitudes, the scenery of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, the bayous and cypress forests of the south; the mocking bird, the prairie, the Ozark hills, the . . . missions, and the wild Arabs of the west roaming with the buffalo along the banks of the Nebraska.

The hexameter measure he has chosen has the advantage of a prosaic freedom of expression exceedingly well adapted to a descriptive

and narrative poem; yet we are constrained to think that the story of Evangeline would have been quite as acceptable to the public taste had it been told in the poetic prose of the author's "Hyperion."

In reading it and admiring its strange melody we were not without fears that the success of Professor Longfellow in this novel experiment might form the occasion of calling out a host of awkward imitators leading us over weary wastes of hexameters enlivened neither by dew, rain nor fields of offering.

Apart from its Americanism the poem has merits of a higher and universal character. It is not merely a work of art; the pulse of humanity

throbs warmly through it. The portraits of Basil the blacksmith; the old notary Benedict Bellefontaine and the good father Pelican fairly glow with life. The beautiful Evangeline . . . is a heroine worthy of any poet in the present century.

We need not urge our readers to share with us the pleasure of perusing "Evangeline." Those who have already done so will echo back our word of grateful acknowledgment; while to those who have not we can only say that we almost envy them the privilege we have forfeited of reading for the first time the touching and beautiful story of the Exiles of Acadia.—J. G. W., in The National Era (1847).

Although such communications as these may please the ear, they do not satisfy that loneliness of heart from which many suffer, whether in solitude or in the busy world about them. Even home itself does not always satisfy the subtler, undefined longings of the human heart. Do not these unfulfilled longings indicate that from a spiritual and limitless source precious gifts are issuing, and that one may learn how to listen to the divine utterances which alone can satisfy humanity's highest yearnings?

Here and there throughout the centuries individuals have apprehended the thoughts of God, ever present divine Mind; and one such witness caught this message: "I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord, thoughts of peace, and not of evil." It was no human voice that spoke that silent utterance giving the definite assurance that God imparts no anxiety, no sick, sinful, or disturbed thought, but ever bestows peace and harmony upon all.

In the same spirit of tender reassurance Christian Science enables one to prove that, however isolated one's human habitation may be, or however perplexing his human problems, every individual has a divinely derived capacity to entertain Godlike, healing, comforting thoughts. On page 531 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy refers to "angels" as "God's thoughts passing to man;" and she further says, on page 299: "These upward-soaring beings never lead towards self, sin, or materiality, but guide to the divine Principle of all good, whither every real individuality, image, or likeness of God, gathers. By giving earnest heed to these spiritual guides they tarry with us, and we entertain angels unawares."

There is no person on earth but is, in a degree, aware of the angels of God's presence. For example, what individual walking beside a stranger along a slippery road would not instinctively reach out to support him if he slipped? By this disinterested action he would prove himself conscious, in a degree, of the divine Love which alone inspires every truly

brotherly act. All good is natural, originating in God, its sole source; and every evidence of mercy and kindness given by an individual is proof positive that he knows a little of the presence of God, divine Love and Truth.

When, through the teachings of Christian Science, one learns how to trace to its source in divine Mind every good thought and action, one simultaneously acquires the faculty of rejecting the beliefs of self-pity, poverty, isolation, and sorrow, which, emphatically, are not God's thoughts to us-ward. It is well, also, to realize that all good is impartial. Just as one may step out of his dwelling-place, whether it be a log cabin or a luxurious home, and lift his face to the impartial sky above, so each one may lift his heart to God, the Father and Mother of the perfect man, lift it with all its dim yearnings, even with all its bitterness, and know that he is in the very presence of divine Love, and that in truth every child of God is an indispensable unit in the creator's beneficent plan.

Through the study of Christian Science one gains a new outlook on life, a vision of real being which dispenses the clouds of discouragement, and replaces that false "unwanted" feeling with the divine assurance, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

The Christian Science textbook, studied by some lone sufferer, has often so transformed and regenerated his thinking that the mortal beliefs of sickness, weariness, sinful indulgence, envy, sorrow, anxiety for some loved one, have vanished into nothingness. Thus, day by day, the teachings and practice of Christian Science bring heaven into our home, and our sense of home into heaven.

In an institution for those known as the blind, cords were strung along both sides of the pathways traversed by these men as they went to and fro about their daily tasks; and each one, as he walked, slipped his hand lightly along these cords, so keeping in contact with that which could be relied upon to lead him directly back into the main building. How evident it is that, in a broader sense, humanity needs to find the Father's house, needs to be divinely guarded and guided! This may be accomplished through holding trustfully to the best hope that is in one, through resisting the false and following the ideas of the true, which lead to spiritual, perfect consciousness, or heaven.

There is no place so remote, no mental condition so darkened, no mortal so apparently sidetracked, sick, ostracized, and abandoned, but that he may hear God's thoughts, obey them, and thereby find healing, redemption, and happiness.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.)

Unity With the Unseen God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FROM A SIDETRACKED, and somewhat battered railroad box car roughly fitted up as a dwelling place, there issued melodious sounds—now a joyous song, now gay dance music, then a voice in friendly conversation. And how the little audience of one, sitting beside the stove pipe on a cold day, enjoyed the invisible performers who were sharing their best with thousands of invisible listeners, city dwellers, or lone watchers in some outpost of civilization! Because of the speed and scope of radio communication, someone has rightly referred to this as "our neighborhood world."

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Although such communications as these may please the ear, they do not satisfy that loneliness of heart from which many suffer, whether in solitude or in the busy world about them. Even home itself does not always satisfy the subtler, undefined longings of the human heart. Do not these unfulfilled longings indicate that from a spiritual and limitless source precious gifts are issuing, and that one may learn how to listen to the divine utterances which alone can satisfy humanity's highest yearnings?

Here and there throughout the centuries individuals have apprehended the thoughts of God, ever present divine Mind; and one such witness caught this message: "I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord, thoughts of peace, and not of evil." It was no human voice that spoke that silent utterance giving the definite assurance that God imparts no anxiety, no sick, sinful, or disturbed thought, but ever bestows peace and harmony upon all.

In the same spirit of tender reassurance Christian Science enables one to prove that, however isolated one's human habitation may be, or however perplexing his human problems, every individual has a divinely derived capacity to entertain Godlike, healing, comforting thoughts. On page 531 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy refers to "angels" as "God's thoughts passing to man;" and she further says, on page 299: "These upward-soaring beings never lead towards self, sin, or materiality, but guide to the divine Principle of all good, whither every real individuality, image, or likeness of God, gathers. By giving earnest heed to these spiritual guides they tarry with us, and we entertain angels unawares."

There is no person on earth but is, in a degree, aware of the angels of God's presence. For example, what individual walking beside a stranger along a slippery road would not instinctively reach out to support him if he slipped? By this disinterested action he would prove himself conscious, in a degree, of the divine Love which alone inspires every truly

brotherly act. All good is natural, originating in God, its sole source; and every evidence of mercy and kindness given by an individual is proof positive that he knows a little of the presence of God, divine Love and Truth.

When, through the teachings of Christian Science, one learns how to trace to its source in divine Mind every good thought and action, one simultaneously acquires the faculty of rejecting the beliefs of self-pity, poverty, isolation, and sorrow, which, emphatically, are not God's thoughts to us-ward. It is well, also, to realize that all good is impartial. Just as one may step out of his dwelling-place, whether it be a log cabin or a luxurious home, and lift his face to the impartial sky above, so each one may lift his heart to God, the Father and Mother of the perfect man, lift it with all its dim yearnings, even with all its bitterness, and know that he is in the very presence of divine Love, and that in truth every child of God is an indispensable unit in the creator's beneficent plan.

Through the study of Christian Science one gains a new outlook on life, a vision of real being which dispenses the clouds of discouragement, and replaces that false "unwanted" feeling with the divine assurance, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

The Christian Science textbook, studied by some lone sufferer, has often so transformed and regenerated his thinking that the mortal beliefs of sickness, weariness, sinful indulgence, envy, sorrow, anxiety for some loved one, have vanished into nothingness. Thus, day by day, the teachings and practice of Christian Science bring heaven into our home, and our sense of home into heaven.

In an institution for those known as the blind, cords were strung along both sides of the pathways traversed by these men as they went to and fro about their daily tasks; and each one, as he walked, slipped his hand lightly along these



# RAILS RISE IN ACTIVE MARKET

## Constructive News Factor—Industrials Also in Demand—Oils Sluggish

CLOSING PRICES

NEW YORK—Stocks lacked some of the buoyancy of yesterday, but they nevertheless moved forward on a rising volume of trading. As the short interest dwindles, the momentum of the market is bound to decline, and it is doubtful whether the main body of investors are yet ready to follow stocks on their advance.

Professional operations for the rise in the market are increasing and the public following may be growing, but doubting Thomases are still too numerous in Wall Street to make the market of putting stocks higher an easy one. Still the market is relieved of distressed liquidation, is aided by cheap money, is encouraged by the state of government finance and general industry and is in the midst of holiday trade activity.

Openings today were mostly higher and the rise was steady until about the last hour, when profit taking slowed down the market. However, the market was not so much as all the early gains. The turnover was close to 4,000,000 shares. Commodity markets also were under more selling pressure.

**Utilities Again Leaders**

Public utility stocks proved to be particularly easy to move and aided by unfounded rumors of a new rate increase, they climbed several points. The best gains were scored by American Water Works, Western Union, Columbia Gas, United Gas, and American Electric Light and North American.

Electric Bond & Share was a leader of the group on the curb. Electric stocks followed the utilities upward. Merchandising issues, such as the mail orders and Woolworth, had a good day. Bells continued their improved performance. The chemical groups climbed further. Food stocks were uniformly higher. Special attention was given to Manville, Simmons, and Columbia Graphophone reached new highs on the recovery. The oils continued sluggish.

**News Is Favorable**

While the stock market itself was the most cheering development of the day, the general run of news was mostly on the favorable side. Further decline in railroad traffic was reported, but it is largely seasonal, while steel production apparently has ceased to decline.

In the background is, to be sure, the shadow of a pipe which may have to be paid if federal stockholders' expenditures solely for the purpose of stimulating business are carried too far. But the series of White House conferences and in his cabinet, and a vote to Congress have at least uncovered the fundamental soundness of our business structure, and reminded the country of how rapid a recovery is possible.

If tax reductions now being proposed cannot be passed, however, most taxpayers may again be in a position to bear heavier loads later. Wall Street, of course, is inclined to agree with Secretary Mellon that corporations are overtaxed.

**Opinions on Hoover Message**

The reaction of stock exchange members to President Hoover's message, as revealed by the high trading volume out this morning, was one of general approval. Virtually all brokerage firms called the message "constructive" and most of them thought it had something to do with the short covering rally in stocks yesterday.

While believing that the President's message and in his cabinet, and a vote to Congress have at least uncovered the fundamental soundness of our business structure, and reminded the country of how rapid a recovery is possible.

However, the majority believe we are in a rallying period which may last the greater part of the month and at least give us a "white Christmas."

The only fear expressed is in the advance may be a "white Christmas." The drop of \$2,000,000 in brokerage loans during November, as reported last night by the stock exchange, seems to have satisfied everybody, judging from published comment. However, the decline was less than indicated by the weekly reports of the Federal Reserve Board. In spite of the rally yesterday, there is a general expectation of another decline in the weekly figures.

**Steel Trade Review**

This week's review of the steel trade are more cheerful than they have been of late. The decline in production, according to the Iron Age, has been arrested, although November brought a sharp drop in pig-iron output. In most districts the industry is operating from 65 to 70 per cent of capacity, but only at a moderate demand has risen.

Railroad and structural steel orders are "conservative," while prices remain to be tested for first quarter, most of them are quotably unchanged. The Steel Corporation will issue its unfilled orders statement a week from Friday and it would not be surprising if a decrease were indicated.

While the slump in railroad car loadings during November has been marked, the decline should not give rise to any undue pessimism. Compared with a year ago, when business was on the rise, weekly reports are showing a decided falling off. However, the total for the year is not far from corresponding weeks in 1927. Most of the decrease has taken place in miscellaneous freight.

**See Outlook of Gold**

Nothing new developed in the money market, where call funds continued at the pegged rate of 4½ per cent, in spite of ability of borrowers to accommodate outside the exchange at 3½ per cent. Meanwhile the determined buying of the best grade of bonds continued on a scale which indicated among other things, confidence in a long period of easy money ahead.

Government issues were buoyant, but strength in the market was not among the good railroad issues. Many of them reached new high levels for the year and the supply when real buying orders are placed is found to be small.

A substantial outflow of gold this week is foreseen by the standard in European exchanges and the opportunity which the current situation offers certain foreign governments to strengthen their currencies. The European money markets now offer more attractive rates for temporary employment of funds than does our market.

The yield on good British securities is still higher than the average for comparable American issues. Sterling reached the gold point today and French francs held above that point. Altogether, seven European currencies were quoted at new high levels.

**STANDARD POWER & LIGHT CO.**

Standard Power & Light Co. reports for 12 months ended Sept. 30, net of \$8,865,462 after all charges, including depreciation, compared with \$7,442,306 for the preceding 12 months.

# WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

1929 Range	Div.	1929 High	Low	Dec. 23	1929 Range	Div.	1929 High	Low	Dec. 23
100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2

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100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2

100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
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100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2

100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2



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**WEST TEXAS OIL FIELD**  
SAN ANTONIO—Total output from Texas fields in 10 months of 1929 was 10,582,100 barrels, compared with 9,786,213 for the like period in 1928, and 32,393,407 for 10 months of 1927. Recovery from the various fields has been steady, with 1929 showing a slight increase over 1928, while 1927 was the lowest year in the series.

**RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENTS, INC.**  
Railway Express Agents, Inc. reports September rail transportation revenues of \$13,415,735 after taxes, interest, etc., and available for payments to participating railroads and express carriers for express privileges. Statement for September, 1929, follows: Charges for transportation, \$2,482,925; total income, \$24,847,000; operating expenses, \$12,412,000; net income, \$12,434,975; interest and discount, \$123,835; other deductions, \$1,000; net income available for participating railroads and express carriers, \$12,310,140.

**WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE CO.**  
PITTSBURGH—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. continues to show benefits of recovery from the depression. The company's sales for the first nine months of 1929 were \$1,477,110, compared with \$1,477,110 for the same period in 1928. The company's earnings for the first nine months of 1929 were \$1,477,110, compared with \$1,477,110 for the same period in 1928. The company's earnings for the first nine months of 1929 were \$1,477,110, compared with \$1,477,110 for the same period in 1928.

**WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL CORPORATION**  
WRIGHT Aeronautical Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of \$229,321 after taxes, equal to 50 cents a share on the 600,000 shares, compared with \$393,233 for the like period in 1928, and \$393,233 for the like period in 1927. The company's earnings for the first nine months of 1929 were \$1,477,110, compared with \$1,477,110 for the same period in 1928.

**FIRESTONE TIRE EXPANSION**  
LOS ANGELES—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. is enlarging its Los Angeles factory by the addition of \$3,000,000 in new units, which will make it the plant with the largest tire factory in the world, with capacity of 15,000,000 tires and 17,500 tubes daily. The \$3,000,000 addition, to be completed within two months, comes within a year after opening of the original \$5,000,000 plant here.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA TREASURY BILLS SOLD**  
A syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co., and including A. E. Ames & Co., London & Co., Inc., and others, has sold \$5,000,000 of British Columbia Treasury Bills, 4½ per cent, for \$5,000,000. The bills were sold at 100, and the syndicate is expected to receive a profit of \$5,000.

**CANADIAN LOADINGS**  
Car loadings on Canadian railroads for the week ended Nov. 23 were 63,835, compared with 62,835 the preceding week, and 63,835 the week of last year. Receipts from connections were 35,715, compared with 35,715 the preceding week, and 35,715 the week of last year.











UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
<b>England</b> <b>HARROGATE</b> (Continued) <i>For Distinctive Furniture &amp; Carpets</i> Newest <b>WINTER FABRICS</b> for Window Drapery <b>EDWARDS, BYATT &amp; CO., Ltd.</b> FURNISHERS James Street Phone Harrogate 3284	<b>England</b> <b>LEEDS</b> (Continued) <i>Marshall's Ltd.</i> <i>The Fashion Centre of Yorkshire</i> BOND STREET, LEEDS and branches at Scarboro, Harrogate, Bradford, Sheffield and York Ladies' & Gentlemen's Bespoke Tailors Tel. 26737 <i>J. &amp; P. 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**One Minute Biographies.**



**Who: BELLE de ZUYLEN (Zellide).**

**Where: Holland and Switzerland.**

**When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.**

**Why famous:** A Swiss author, less famed for her novels and letters than for her remarkable friendship with James Boswell, biographer of Dr. Johnson. She was Dutch by birth, her family one of the oldest in the land. At Zuylen, in a moated country house, she spent her summers—cattle, dykes, slow-passing barges, mist and stillness; at Utrecht, in an equally solemn house, she spent her winters—empty streets, shadowy rooms, candlelight, polite and dull society. Yet by every mood and characteristic Zellide belied all this; for she had a mocking spirit, she was gay, eager, restless. In French she thought and wrote, she was steeped in lore of the French philosophers. Her world was one of ideas—and a great adventure. History records that she had 12 suitors.

**U. S. Coast Line**

The total boundary line of the United States is 10,698 miles. This includes the Canadian boundary line, 5,966 miles; the Mexican border, 1,744 miles; the Atlantic coast line, 2,026 miles; the Gulf coast line 1,573 miles, and the Pacific coast, 1,389 miles.

**NEWS REEL EVENTS**

According to one of the officials of a large news reel company, events in New York that are filmed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon can be seen and heard in Chicago the afternoon of the next day.

**Free Job Bureau**

A free employment bureau is maintained by the municipal government of Tokyo, Japan.

**Rose Oil**

Approximately 50,000 rose buds are required to make one ounce of oil of roses.

**The Children's Corner**

**Ice and Glass**

ON a piece of half-frozen turf just off Holmes Walk, Boston Common, was a little group of Commoners. A Commoner, should you not be familiar with Boston's Common, is a person who lives on the Common. Such persons are, for the most part, squirrels, pigeons, sparrows and, at certain seasons, blackbirds, robins, and so forth. In this little group of Commoners were several of the more prominent, such as Roger P. Scroggins, the old squirrel; Florrie, the pious and prominent pigeon; Fib, the chieftain of the Squiffietrees, and others, including miscellaneous persons of squirrel, pigeon and sparrow ancestry.

**In Lighter Vein**

Hand Quicker Than the Eye

A brass band once visited a small village, and the people were delighted with it, but they couldn't make head or tail out of the trombone, so they sent old Cyrus Haywire to investigate.

**Why Were Both of Them Broken?**

Said Mr. Squiffietree.

**Key to Puzzle**

Answer to Hardware Store Puzzle: Hammers, planes, tools, hose.

**A Puzzling Subtraction**

From the following sum:—

**Subtract the sum below:—**

**The remainder will be the name of an animal.**

**THE MONITOR READER**

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

**Grade Yourself**

What Is Your Percentage?

**Brevities**

Life: There are can openers on the market now so efficient that they will do everything except say, "It has been so warm today I thought we should enjoy a cold dinner."

**Omaha World-Herald:** The President is in for occasional periods of repose now. A Polish artist has come to paint his portrait.

**Detroit Free Press:** If they are really planning to hook dress up the back again, it is time for husbands to organize a protective association.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** What a modest creature is man! "I'm so glad to meet you," the stranger says to him, and he never wonders why.

**Los Angeles Times:** Housekeeping isn't such a bad job after you learn that nothing happens if the dusting waits another day.

**San Diego Union:** The use of talking motion pictures in the churches would greatly increase attendance at the other churches.

**Arkansas Gazette:** The most amazing vitality in industry is that of cotton, which was on its last legs 15 years ago.

**Philadelphia Inquirer:** Siam is one country that has no national debt. A cash-and-carry kingdom.

**Arkansas Gazette:** No stocking is yet advertised as best in the long run.

**Des Moines Register:** The small one dollar bill has a big following.

**DAILY FEATURES**

**A Quotation for Today**

VIRTUE alone is sufficient to make a man great, glorious and happy.—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

**Odds and Ends**

**Mendicants**

A small change harvest of more than \$125,000 is estimated to be reaped daily by professional beggars of all types in New York City, according to the Bureau of Mendicancy.

**Illiteracy**

It has been estimated that 62 per cent of the people of the world 10 years of age and over, are illiterate. Eighteen countries—representing 618,000,000 people—report more than 50 per cent illiterate.

**Automobile Production**

Automobile production throughout the world totaled 5,203,139 cars last year, of which total the United States and Canada contributed a combined output of 4,061,141 cars.

**British Books**

The number of new books published in the United Kingdom last year was 14,399, or on the average of 46 books a day.

**Free Job Bureau**

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**Rose Oil**

Approximately 50,000 rose buds are required to make one ounce of oil of roses.

**Payment**

**London**

A SMALL group of children were waiting to cross a very busy thoroughfare; they were all painted and dressed up in a varied assortment of colored garments in accordance with the custom of Guy Fawkes Day. Each carried a box which was shaken vigorously to the accompaniment of "Remember the Guy."

A woman watched them for a few moments in their vain attempt to get over the road; then going up to them she said, "Come along, boys, we can all go together," and putting her arms round two pairs of shoulders, they negotiated the perilous crossing.

Once on the other side of the road, one small boy shook his box, saying, "Give us a penny for the Guy, lily." Whereupon, one of the others turned on him sharply. "Shut up, Bill, ain't the lily paid enough? She took us across."

Then turning to the woman he smiled and said, "Good night, lily, and thank yer."

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**Ice and Glass**

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Industrialists as Peace Lords

THE proposition of Edward N. Hurley, of Chicago, made to the International Chamber of Commerce, that war might be averted in future by the concerted action of big business men in various countries who control raw materials and vital factors in transportation and power activities, is exceedingly interesting. To begin with, it emphasizes the shift of real power from politicians and government officials to the heads of great business enterprises. The world has seen kings, emperors, and war lords stripped of the power to prosecute war, and the substitution of parliaments and responsible ministries.

Comes now the suggestion, with a certain degree of plausibility, that the men who control the useful services of business can, if they choose, nullify the warlike endeavors of diplomatists, statesmen, and parliaments. Moreover, it is interesting to note how comparatively few are the powerful leaders whose control of essential industries is so complete that concerted action on their part would make the prosecution of war impossible. Mr. Hurley lists thirty-one; probably a complete list of the captains of industry, who might, if they chose, be captains in the struggle for world peace would not exceed two-score. If these men should deny to a belligerent nation its necessary supplies of steel, of copper, of manganese, of rubber, of petroleum, of the chemical products controlled by a few companies, war would stop for lack of raw materials. Is it possible that they could be organized to such an end?

Our neighbor, the Boston Herald, ridicules Mr. Hurley's proposition on the theory that it "presupposes a noble indifference to legitimate profits." Is this indeed a fact? Immediate profits and colossal ones do no doubt accrue to the industrial enterprises of nations in time of war, whether they be neutrals or belligerents, but does not the experience of the last world-wide struggle prove only too clearly that the profit was evanescent, that it may have meant the profits of ten years reaped in one, and followed by nine years of depression, high taxation, depreciating currency, and other ills which inevitably follow war? It may well be questioned whether, if, instead of taking the four years of the World War as a basis for computation, two decades, in which that war should be comprehended, were taken, it would not be shown that big business suffered rather than profited by the cataclysm. It may be doubted whether the head of any great industry would seriously set up the proposition that war should be to his stockholders anything except an ultimately heavy burden and a curse.

Mr. Hurley, who has set forth this proposition, is no theorist, no sentimental pacifist. As head of the Shipping Board during the war he had ample opportunity to observe all which a great struggle of that sort does to stimulate business. As an active member of the International Chamber of Commerce he has had unusual opportunities to observe the attitude of great industrialists in both the United States and abroad toward peace and war. That he should have come forward seriously with this proposition gives it a standing which should assure for it serious consideration not only by the body to which it was addressed, but by the press of the world. It cannot be lightly set aside as a thing savoring of the millennium.

The whole trend of modern society is toward the increasing power and authority of those who direct the great business enterprises of the twentieth century. That they cannot be enlisted on the side of peace is a conclusion which no one at all cognizant of the attitude of the men to whom Mr. Hurley has addressed himself will for a moment accept.

### Is History Repeating Itself?

IS THE actual existence of the United States of America any indication of the possibility of forming a United States of Europe? Repeatedly it has been pointed out that the United States of America holds over Europe the inestimable advantage of a common language, and this goes a long way toward rendering a comparison unreliable. But the experience of the United States of America is relevant and encouraging to those who are interested in a United States of Europe. And in one regard it is reasonable to maintain that a true parallel exists between the two. The real comparison should be made, not between the Europe and America of today, but between the Europe of today and the America of the last decades of the eighteenth century. At that time the prospect of a United States of America seemed almost as remote and as impossible as the prospect of a united Europe in 1929.

During the War of Independence the same objections lay against the former scheme as now lie against the latter. Consider the diversity of race and language. A Pennsylvanian of the period said that half of the 250,000 inhabitants of his State were Germans, Swedes or Dutch, and another remarked that they showed no sign whatever of blending into one nation with the original British settlers, since they had separate schools, and printed books and newspapers in their own languages. Nor were the economic interests or the religious convictions of the different parts of the continent anything but an

apparently serious cause of disharmony, just as they are in Europe today.

In the Virginia debates on ratifying the Federal Constitution in 1788 it was maintained that no single government could be successfully set over so many different cultures, peoples and climates as existed in America. Yet everyone knows how triumphantly these difficulties have in the one case been surmounted; and since it is these very difficulties that are cropping up today in Europe, a comparison with the American experience is surely neither irrelevant nor misleading.

### Diplomacy for the Senate

DWIGHT W. MORROW'S remarkable ability to establish an atmosphere of good will, so brilliantly demonstrated in his ambassadorship to Mexico, doubtless led to his appointment on the American delegation to the approaching Naval Conference. The same talent may well have influenced Morgan F. Larson, Governor of New Jersey, in his decision to name Mr. Morrow to the United States Senate on his return from London. Seldom, certainly, has the Senate offered a fairer field for a builder of intelligent good will. Its atmosphere is too often that of battle-field hostility.

No less valuable should be the qualities of clear-thinking leadership which made Mr. Morrow a distinguished lawyer and eminent financier before he went to Mexico. And the Senate has need of leadership. Recent exhibitions of factional floundering prove that. In his own party, particularly, the man who revolutionized diplomacy, not only in Mexico but to some extent in the State Department, should find ample opportunity for shirt-sleeve diplomacy. The Old Guard, the Young Guard and the insurgents could discover a common denominator on many questions in Mr. Morrow's progressive conservatism. In that respect, too, he could become a natural spokesman for President Hoover's conservative liberalism.

There are many employments for any man gifted with the technique of good will. Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald, as well as Mr. Morrow, have shown what wonders it can work in international affairs. We cannot have too much of it in the national sphere.

### Germany Proves Itself Again

DR. ALFRED HUGENBERG'S shrewdly calculated project to harass the German Republic is defeating its own purpose. At the very outset his widely advertised plebiscite against the Young plan was doomed to ultimate failure. Its first test barely mustered sufficient strength to force its introduction into the Reichstag, and last week the Reichstag rejected the measure by the decisive verdict of 312 to 80. A vote of the whole electorate will be held December 22.

And what has been the effect of all this political maneuvering on the part of the Nationalist leader? Has it weakened the position of the Democratic and Liberal Parties? Has it found the German people ready to exchange for an ill-advised gesture of sentiment the constructive achievements of the late Gustav Stresemann's far-visioned foreign policy? Has it succeeded in rallying to its own cause new constituents and new strength? It has done none of these things. To the contrary it has in this issue alienated the moderate wing of the Nationalists; it has perpetuated a debate which, as its true significance has become clearer, has served to consolidate popular support of the Republic; it has alarmed conservative industry, which has no fancy for a return to the Dawes scale of reparation payments; and finally it has almost unscrupulously discredited the German Nation by requiring the Government to unqualifiedly praise the Young plan, thereby damaging in a measure the tactical position of German statesmen whenever a suitable opportunity for revision might present itself.

All in all the course which the Hugenberg leadership has pursued in the matter of the Young plan plebiscite has hardly reflected credit on the Nationalist cause and, as the Reichstag vote with its numerous defections from Dr. Hugenberg's own group pointedly indicates, many Nationalists themselves are dissatisfied with such tactics.

For the last eleven years the Republic has been serving Germany with courage and vision. The unhappy legacies of the war are today being gradually liquidated. The Young plan is a distinct advance over the demands of the Dawes commission, and while itself something less than ideal, it deserves and is receiving the support of dominant German opinion. Last week the last remnant of the French and Belgian troops evacuated the second Rhineland zone. A settlement in the Saar is in the offing. The record of the Republic, wrought under the most difficult and distressing circumstances, is a record truly to be admired—a record which is a fine tribute to the innate and distinguishing qualities of the German people and their capacity for government.

### New York's Government of Laws

EVERY schoolboy knows that the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 explicitly separated the three departments of the Government—executive, legislative, and judicial—"to the end that this may be a government of laws and not of men." It is more difficult for the schoolboy to learn why this is necessary. He is told that, in actual practice, in both state and nation, it is almost impossible to keep the three departments separate.

In New York, however, the Court of Appeals has recently handed down a decision which asserts in uncompromising terms the separateness of the three departments of the Government. The controversy was between a Democratic Governor and a Republican Legislature. The decision was in favor of the Governor, but his victory is a Pyrrhic one. Could the Legislature, in making a lump sum appropriation for a department of the state government, stipulate that the apportioning of the appropriation should be approved by the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the lower house, and the Governor? This was the question which was asked, and the

Court of Appeals answered it in the negative. The court declared that the Legislature thereby conferred administrative powers on the two committee chairmen and gave them appointments to offices which were separate from their offices as members of the Legislature.

Clearly the court could have decided the other way. The case was one on which reasonable, intelligent men could differ. It illustrated very well the fact that in many constitutional issues two results are possible. Often a court can decide either way it wishes. Policy, not law, governs its determination. For the New York Court of Appeals could, in this case, have declared that the Legislature's power to appropriate was absolute. If the Legislature wished to grant lump sums with limitations, it could do so, since it could refuse to grant lump sums at all. The greater power included the lesser. What the court did, however, in a long and learned opinion, was to reassert the doctrine of the separation of powers, and to declare unconstitutional the Legislature's delegating to committee chairmen the authority to act with the Governor in dividing up, between salaries and other expenses, lump sums which the Legislature had appropriated.

With such procedure pronounced unconstitutional, the probability is that the Legislature will refuse to make lump appropriations. This will be unfortunate. One of the handicaps of public administration in the United States is lack of flexibility under line-by-line legislative appropriation acts. Conditions change from day to day, but the administrators can ask for relief only once a year when the Legislature is in session. Lump sum appropriations were devised to get away from this rigidity and to permit greater efficiency. But the New York Legislature wished to retain some control through its representatives and the Governor. This the Court of Appeals has declared unconstitutional, and the possibility is that the result will be a return to line-by-line appropriation acts.

### Checking Up Homer's Geography

ARCHAEOLOGY has within the last half century made several important contributions to little known or only vaguely surmised facts of ancient history. Perhaps the most striking of these is the confirmation in a number of instances of what have hitherto been regarded as mere imaginative embroideries of the greatest of poets of old, who, it was assumed, fed on legends and sang of events that never took place and of places that never existed. It was Heinrich Schliemann, a German business man, who first discovered the site of the famous city of Troy, and now, it is reported, Sir Rennell Rodd, the eminent English diplomatist and authority on Homer, is to search the Mediterranean island of Thiki for the site of Ulysses' palace.

It is true that there is still apparently a certain doubt as to whether the modern island of Thiki is the Ithaca of Homer; for the grottoes, cliffs and jagged reefs of that sunny island, familiar to every reader of the Odyssey, fail to correspond to the topographical peculiarities of Thiki, a fact that is sufficient to convince Prof. W. Doerfeld, Schliemann's successor in Germany, that a larger island in the same group was more probably the home of Odysseus.

But Sir Rennell Rodd and Victor Bérard, the French Homeric scholar, are decidedly of the opinion that the discrepancies between Homer's descriptions of Ithaca and the actual scenery of Thiki are only the natural consequences of the poetic imagination which, in the famous phrase of Wordsworth, takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquillity.

While it has always been difficult to discern where, in heroic poetry or legendary mythology, fact merges into fable, every endeavor to do so deserves to succeed. In this connection, however, the curious fact should not be forgotten that even within the sphere of well-authenticated historical data it is often difficult for the historian to make sure of his material. For manuscripts of historic value that have not yet been secured by national institutions have of late shown a tendency to migrate through the public auction room to different countries, and not infrequently a collection of documents is dispersed among several owners with the result that important facts are sometimes difficult to trace to their source. Indeed, the whole question of the preservation of records is claiming special attention of historical research bodies, and it is encouraging to learn that an attempt is now being made to compile a census of historical manuscripts to be found in Great Britain.

### Editorial Notes

Something like \$600,000,000 has been accumulated in the little "Christmas clubs," according to the estimates now made by the savings banks of the United States. This fund is approximately 10 per cent larger than similar savings last year, and the number of persons responsible for it—some 9,000,000—is also about 10 per cent larger. It is especially significant at this particular moment that so large a part of the American people have been practicing foresight and that such a large amount of money is to be returned to the hands of the consuming public at a seemingly critical time.

One of the measures promised by the new Australian Labor Government is in harmony with the peace trend of today. In the place of compulsory military training, now in force, the voluntary system is again to be put in operation. Every step forward is a step in the right direction.

A proof of the growing safety of aviation is found in the fact that the Prince of Wales, who gave up following the hounds out of consideration to the feelings of the English people, has now a plane and a pilot of his own, and covers many of his appointments by air.

Ramsay MacDonald, who says that the mists of today do not obscure the hopes of tomorrow, knows, of course, that it is the sun shining through the mist that makes the rainbow.

The slogan used during a Swiss dry campaign, "The drinking worker does not think; the thinking worker does not drink!" furnishes food for thought.

### "Go North Young Man," Says Canada

"ILLIMITABLE development in Canada's Northland" is one of many striking phrases taken from a book just off the press on the Dominion's new era of rapid development. A Canadian should have written the work, but it was an American who did so. And perhaps it is better thus. A Canadian author might have been suspected of boomerang his own country. An outsider writing of Canada may be conceived to have written dispassionately.

In "Go North Young Man" (McClelland & Stewart, Toronto), Courtney Ryley Cooper has somewhat altered Horace Greeley's advice of two generations ago. After giving much study to his subject, he thinks that young Americans should seek their fortunes in this Dominion and its steadily marching frontiers. He is fascinated by the big things he has lately seen being done in northern Quebec, northern Ontario, northern Manitoba, northern Saskatchewan, northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories even to the arctic circle and beyond.

Mr. Cooper repeats the forecast that Canada will some day be the dominant state of the British Empire, and he proceeds to explain why the new country is making giant strides after being quiescent for so long. The reason, he says, is the New North, crammed with minerals, thundering with possibilities for hydroelectric development, sufficiently titanic at intervals to assure small fortunes to hard-working pioneers. And everywhere it bristles with the spires of soft woods which return almost ton for ton in newsprint and sulphide papers, to say nothing of the development of cellulose fiber which produces the silky rayon and kindred products. This is the land which lately belonged only to the Indian trapper and the dog-sled driver, to the wandering factor of the Hudson's Bay Company and the lone French-Canadian pioneer.

The area under development rapidly spreads and, says the author, "As the men pour in, so pour the millions of dollars, hundreds upon hundreds of them, money from the United States, from older Canada, from England. . . . Twenty-five millions for this, a hundred millions for something else; twenty millions more for a year's railroad building, ten millions for the development of a single mine, another million for prospecting—just to find out if a piece of ground is worth spending a real sum of money upon."

So suddenly, overnight seemingly, the North Country began to crack wide open. A crevice is extending across the north of the whole Dominion now, widened more in the last three years than in all the history of Canada. From Labrador, across the Ungava country, into northern Quebec, across the New North of Ontario, and through the Patricia district, into Manitoba, and northward into the Barren Lands and beyond, across Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and British Columbia, and into the Yukon, the northward push is going forward like the skirmishing lines of a tremendous army.

The westward flow of empire in the history of the United States is puny compared to it. In fact, there is no comparison; the dramatic of the Alaskan rush were easier to describe because they were concentrated. But they were no more prevalent.

As the writer points out, this northward push, incidentally, is not one which merely quests for gold or other minerals, like the chase of '98. It includes agriculture, and the opening up of farming districts, but it is not solely concerned with that, as was the opening of Oklahoma and the Cherokee Strip. It concerns railroad building, under almost as many hardships and privations as those of the building of the Kansas Pacific and the Union Pacific, but that, too, is a component. For there is everything in

### From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

RUSSIA has long been employing the radio as an aid to popular education. If one "tunes in" on any of the Moscow stations one often hears a lesson in a foreign language, a course of a constructive nature, or a report on some political or economic subject. Now a further step in this direction is marked by the inauguration here of a radio university, which has already enrolled more than 2000 students, while 8000 more have applied for admission. The radio university is designed for persons who cannot attend regular high educational institutions and offers both specialized and general educational courses.

Scenes in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, on the eve of the recent capture of the city by the forces of Gen. Nadir Khan, were vividly described in a letter which was printed in one of the Moscow newspapers. The bazaar, which in eastern cities is usually the chief center of rumor and gossip, had long been seething with talk of impending change, and the Ameer who had led the successful rebellion against King Amanullah and has now himself been ousted by Nadir Khan organized a special police force to apprehend and punish the most dangerous spreaders of bad news. When the first shells from Nadir Khan's forces fell in the outskirts of the city the bazaar was closed and most of the inhabitants barricaded themselves in their houses, while the Ameer rushed about attempting to rally his few troops in an effort to retain his violently acquired throne. The writer of the letter attributes the downfall of the Ameer to the fact that he had dispatched most of his troops on distant expeditions to the south and east, leaving Kabul weakly guarded, a circumstance of which Nadir Khan was quick to take advantage.

New and revolutionary tendencies in art, literature and drama will possess a stalwart champion in F. F. Raskolnikov, recently appointed head of the Department of Fine Arts under the Commissariat for Education. This department exercises a general supervision over plays, concerts and other forms of public entertainment. Mr. Raskolnikov, who is still a comparatively young man, had an adventurous career during the revolution. One of the leaders of the insurgent Kronstadt sailors, who were among the first champions of Bolshevism, he subsequently took command of the Soviet flotilla on the River Volga and was later captured in the course of a naval engagement between British and Bolshevik warships in the Gulf of Finland, being taken to England as a war prisoner and subsequently exchanged. For a time he was Ambassador to Afghanistan, being recalled a few months after the issue of Lord Curzon's ultimatum to the Soviet Government in the spring of 1923. In his first interview after assuming his new post, Mr. Raskolnikov promised to give material support to the revolutionary theater of Vsevolod Meierhold, which he characterized as "a great achievement of Soviet culture." Declaring that "petty bourgeois and reactionary manifestations in the theater and in literature do not always encounter decisive rejection," Mr. Raskolnikov asserted that he would always carry out a decisive struggle for a clear and consistent political line in the guidance of all fields of art.

The rapid tempo of Soviet industrial development, combined with the shortage of many materials and the difficulty of importing them in adequate quantities from abroad, has led to the adoption of a number of substitutes and new expedients, designed to avoid the excessive use of the materials which are lacking. So a Moscow engineer, Mr. Abarbanel, has received a reward for devising a new method of using cement instead of lead in the laying of pipes. Experiments are also being made in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Efforts are already being made to organize demonstrations of Young Communists during the celebration of Christmas. In preliminary instructions which have been issued in this connection, it is suggested that agitation should be aimed not so much against religious beliefs themselves as against the alleged rôle of religion as a form of service to political reaction and economic exploitation.

the swing to the North, manufacturing, agriculture, mines, water power, the hope of oil and coal, smelters, railroads, opening of new steamship lines, cities—all these are the impulses of a country which has been, until the last few years, a frontier in every sense of the word.

As might be expected, the author deals with the great Laurentian Plateau or Pre-Cambrian Shield which occupies most of central and northern Canada, overlapping for a few miles into the United States south and west of Lake Superior. Starting with this slight extension of the Canadian Shield into Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, he points out that it has given the world the Michigan copper mines and the Mesabi iron range, upon which is based most of the industrial prosperity of one-half the Republic. In Canada, the same mineral formations have provided most of the widely distributed mining camps of all the central provinces.

As already indicated, Canada's rapid development in the last few years is based in great measure on the abundance and wide distribution of her water powers, which provide ample motive energy for the utilization of her pulp forests and mineral resources. The "Duke-Price" interests on the Saguenay River are developing more than a million horsepower for one project alone, the control of the world's aluminum market. One unit is in operation and the rest are under construction. To gain a true idea of the water powers available, all one has to do is to visualize an industrial map of Canada from the east to the west. It is an incessant string of pulp and paper mills located between the Atlantic and the prairie provinces, 132 in all, all of them running on water power, and some of these power plants developing as much as 100,000 horsepower.

After one finishes with paper mills, one can turn to the smelters and mine mills which are dotting Canada from the Rockies to Quebec—and again it is the muskew water that is turning out the copper, the gold, the silver, and the lead and zinc to keep a nation busy with manufactures.

The writer does not overlook the early part played by the Gentlemen Adventurers Trading Into Hudson Bay. The Hudson's Bay Company has, within the last eight years, established more posts within the arctic circle than existed in all its previous history. The romance of the Hudson's Bay Railway and Fort Churchill are touched upon, but even these do not approximate to the Farthest North.

There will be no last frontier for Canada until the arctic circle has been reached and crossed by a workaday world, until business men talk as casually of going there as they now speak of going out to Denver in the United States, across what once was the great American desert. Nor will the frontier stop with the passage of the arctic circle. In these days of 100-mile-an-hour airplanes, which have replaced the slow canoe and plodding covered wagon in the work of exploration and development, it is just as logical to think of a route to the northern portions of Europe by traveling across the roof of the world, as it once was to think of crossing the continent with a railroad.

As the writer puts it, what will happen in the next five years is, of course, a conjecture, but one must naturally gauge the future by the past. A year and a half ago there was not a gasoline cache or an airplane base north of Fort Churchill. Today there are forty prospecting bases, gas and food caches between Hudson Bay and the Rocky Mountains, most of them established by the N. A. M. E., organized by Jack Hammel, by Dominion Explorers, Ltd., organized by Colonel MacAlpine of Ventures, Ltd., who was recently lost for two months in the arctic circle, and by the Lindsleys of New England. F. D. L. S.

Loudspeakers in the public squares of Moscow will accompany the antireligious demonstrations, and the Young Communists are supposed to carry on an active campaign for closing churches wherever public sentiment is not too strongly opposed to such action.

The building of a new road is usually a rather commonplace affair; but the highway which is being constructed in Swantia, perhaps the wildest, most isolated and most inaccessible part of the Caucasus region, is of noteworthy importance, both because of the engineering difficulties which must be solved and because of its importance for the inhabitants of the country, who for centuries have lived according to their primitive customs, shut off from the outside world by towering peaks and giant mountain ranges. Only within recent years the precarious footpath which led into Swantia was made passable for horses. It is believed that the completion of the road, which has been started, but has suffered some delay because of the neglect of the budget authorities last year to make the necessary appropriation, will ultimately transform Swantia into a minor Switzerland, attracting tourists by the beauty of its scenery and its picturesque costumes and dwellings of the inhabitants, and producing for the market considerable quantities of milk and dairy products, since the mountain meadows of Swantia afford excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle.

With a view to making the "pyatiletka," or five-year plan of national economic development, comprehensible even to the most remote and backward peoples of the Soviet Union, the Central Publishing House of the Nationalities has issued a placard in twenty-two languages, showing with a mass of illustrations what the country hopes to achieve in the building of factories, electrical stations, large state and collective farms, etc., by the end of the five-year period.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions asserted. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Crossing the Canadian Border

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding "Canadian Students at the Border," I would like to add my experience coming to Boston as a nurse student to take a year's post-graduate course in nursing. I was put through several experiences which were far from pleasant. I made inquiries at the American consular office in Toronto regarding a student entering the United States of America for one year. I was told there that student nurses had no trouble entering the United States, and that the (the consulate in Toronto) would consider that I was going for a year's holiday; they did not know, however, what the officials at the border would think about it. Why have consulates in the different cities if their word does not stand, or can be overthrown by an individual at the border?

The institution to which I was coming was anxious that I should have all the privileges of citizenship for the year, so I took steps to get a visa. This was in March, and I was to start duties in May. I was from March until July getting papers straightened out. Several times during this experience I had to stand in line for hours with people of all nationalities waiting to answer a simple question or ask one. I was requested to furnish myself with a passport, which meant I had to send to Ottawa with \$5. My entering the United States of America cost me \$27.50: Passport \$5, medical certificates \$3, passport photos \$1.50, visa \$10, head tax \$8.

I was told the last day of setting things settled it wasn't necessary for me to have gone through all this as I could have entered without. Then why put one through such experiences when it is not necessary? Are there no rules and regulations relative to crossing the border? or is one at the mercy of the whim of an official who may say "no," while another official to the same applicant might give an unqualified "yes"? Is this a just condition? Chestnut Hill, Mass. C. I. McDONALD.